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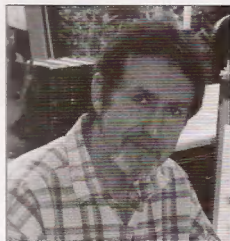
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# The Confederate Army 1861–65 (5)

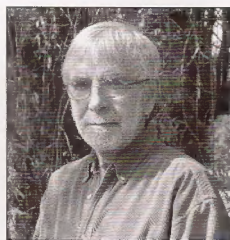
Tennessee & North Carolina



Ron Field • Illustrated by Richard Hook



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Tennessee & North Carolina



Ron Field • Illustrated by Richard Hook

*Series editor Martin Windrow*



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## Author's note

This sequence of books within the Men-at-Arms series provides a state-by-state analysis of the uniforms, arms and equipment worn and carried by the Militia and Volunteers who served the Confederate States during the American Civil War, 1861–65. Each of the 14 states that provided soldiers for the Southern cause is dealt with in order of secession, i.e. the order in which they left the Union. This arrangement helps to illustrate how some of the original seven Confederate States of America, formed on February 8, 1861, influenced the military fashion and supply of weapons and equipment of those states that later joined the Confederacy. The first title in the sequence (see inside rear cover of this book) covered South Carolina and Mississippi; the second, Florida, Alabama & Georgia; the third, Louisiana and Texas; the fourth, Virginia and Arkansas; and it is planned that a subsequent title will cover (6) Missouri, Kentucky & Maryland.

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## Editor's note

Throughout this sequence of books, which draws heavily upon direct quotation from 19th-century texts, the changes in spelling conventions since that time produce unavoidable inconsistencies, which we hope are not too distracting. It was felt important to reproduce period quotations verbatim, but since the narrative text is in present-day American spelling the reader will often encounter – in the most obvious examples – both "grey" and "gray," "sabres" and "sabers," etc.

## Artist's note

Readers may care to note that the original paintings from which the color plates in this book were prepared are available for private sale. All reproduction copyright whatsoever is retained by the Publishers. All inquiries should be addressed to:

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The Publishers regret that they can enter into no correspondence upon this matter.

# THE CONFEDERATE ARMY 1861-65

## (5) TENNESSEE & NORTH CAROLINA

### TENNESSEE

THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION taking Tennessee out of the Union was adopted on May 6, 1861, and the next day the "Volunteer" state entered into a military league with the Confederate States. The celebrations accompanying these events were described in the *Nashville Daily Gazette* several days later as "nothing more or less than a grand, spontaneous outburst, in which the whole people, men, women, and children participated. Immediately after dark, a number of ... military companies were parading the streets, and with banners flying and drums beating, they proceeded through the city, until coming to the Public Square. Before reaching that point, however, a large crowd had assembled, and by the time the rear of the military procession made its appearance, the square was one moving mass."

Among the units rallying to the colors that May evening were the Rock City Guard, the Hickory Guards and the Shelby Dragoons. The former expanded into three companies and enlisted in the 1st Tennessee Infantry, commanded by Colonel George Maney. On April 6, 1862, they would make a gallant charge on the bloody battlefield of Shiloh which helped force the Federals back to the Tennessee river. The Hickory Guards served as Company A, 20th Tennessee, and fought at Fishing Creek in Kentucky where their commanding officer, Joel L. Battle, was commended for "marked ability and courage." The Shelby Dragoons also campaigned in Kentucky, as part of Frank N. McNairy's 1st Tennessee Cavalry Battalion, and were later involved in effecting the release of 2,000 sick Confederate prisoners during the occupation of Booneville, MS, in 1862.

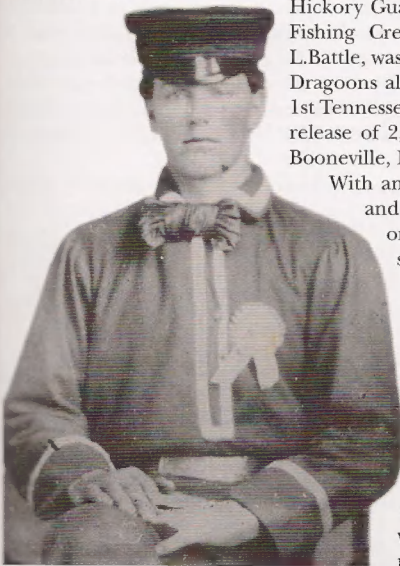
With an aggregate strength of 186,652 officers and enlisted men, and organized into 110 regiments, 33 battalions and 54 separate or independent companies or batteries, Tennessee troops served the Confederacy with distinction in all the main areas of operation throughout the Civil War.

#### Tennessee militia

Although events stemming from the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor on April 12-13, 1861, had stirred the martial spirit of the people of Tennessee, their militia system at that time was typically both small and antiquated.

On paper it consisted of approximately 160 regiments of non-uniformed beat militia formed into four divisions, which were scattered throughout the state. About 50 companies of uniformed volunteer militia existed, being mainly

Tentatively identified as Thomas McCullough, a member of the Memphis Light Guard - Co A, 154th (Senior) Tennessee Infantry - this militiaman wears a third-pattern 1839 forage cap minus chinstrap, and a heavily trimmed fatigue shirt with a "secession cockade" pinned to his chest. A handwritten dedication inside the case reads "Lizzie McCoy - Tom McCullough." (Author's collection)





attached to regiments located in the regions of Nashville and Memphis. By July 1858, the volunteer companies in Memphis had formed into a battalion which, on March 22, 1860, was organized under Col W.H. Carroll as the 154th Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers (using a number in the old militia series dating back to 1842).

As soon as hostilities began, the 154th Regiment was reorganized in camp by the banks of the Mississippi river at Randolph, Shelby County. It retained the old number; and since it was known as "the oldest of the old," it requested and received permission to add the appellation

"Senior" to its regimental designation, to indicate that it antedated regiments with lower numbers.

The uniform regulations prescribed for volunteer militia companies of Tennessee were loosely based on the "Militia Law" of January 28, 1840. The uniform for "general, field and staff officers" was to be of "the same grade as in the United States' army." Captains, subaltern officers and regimental staff were instructed that they "may or may not wear uniforms at their option." Enlisted men of light infantry were to wear "long blue hunting shirts, blue pantaloons, round black hat and red plumes." Riflemen were prescribed "long black hunting shirts, black pantaloons, hats as infantry, and white plumes." According to an earlier law enacted in 1836, each regiment of cavalry was to choose "the quality of the uniform for their officers and privates," and they were authorized "to use domestic manufactures for the same: Provided, nevertheless, that the coats and pantaloons of each officer and private ... shall be of a deep blue color." This law also stated that it was permissible for a "company to choose its own uniform and uniform themselves." Hence, a wide variety of military dress would have been evident within the ranks of the volunteer militia of Tennessee by 1861.

Formed in January 1861, the Memphis Light Dragoons were initially ordered to attend drill wearing "plain black, with satin belt and fatigue

## GLOSSARY of organizational terms

**Beat or Common Militia** Formed as a result of the Federal Militia Act of May 8, 1792. Each state in the Union was required to enroll its white male population between the ages of 18 and 45 into a militia of "Heavy Infantry."

**Volunteer Militia** Specialized in artillery, cavalry, dragoons, light infantry or riflemen, and were fully uniformed and armed at their own expense, except when called into state service, when the state supplied arms. As such, they were exempt from Beat Militia requirements.

**Six-month Volunteers** Organized March 6, 1861, when the CS Congress authorized President Jefferson Davis to call out an unspecified number of state militia for six months' service. Later, on June 6, 1863, 49,500 men were called out for six months' service "within the state."

**Twelve-month Volunteers** 100,000 men were called out for one year on March 6, 1861; a further 19,500 were raised on April 8, 1861; and 32,000 on April 16, 1861.

**Twelve-month garrison duty** On March 9, 1861, 7,700 volunteers were called out for one year to garrison Southern forts.

**Provisional Army of Tennessee** Organized on May 6, 1861, to consist of a quartermaster, commissary and medical departments, an artillery corps, corps of military engineers, a company of sappers and miners, plus ordnance bureau. These forces were absorbed into CS armed forces on July 31, 1861.

**Tennessee Local Defense Troops & Home Guard** Established in May, 1861, but not authorized to draw arms from the state. These troops were disbanded by January 1862.

**North Carolina State Troops** Ten regiments, numbering 1st through 10th, were organized on May 8, 1861, to serve "during the present war." Two days later, regiments of volunteers for 12 months' service were authorized and also numbered 1st through 10th. To end the confusion, the Volunteer regiments were renumbered in continuation of the State Troops sequence, i.e. 11th NC Volunteers and upwards.

**Reserves** On June 30, 1861, 30,000 volunteers were called out as a "reserve army corps" to serve as needed. On February 17, 1864, the CS Congress authorized the establishment of reserve forces for state defense; these units were organized on various occasions thereafter. In May-June 1864, North Carolina organized nine battalions, all of which were Junior Reserves except the 3rd Battalion. Five additional units of Senior Reserves were formed by the end of that year.

**Volunteers "for the war"** On February 2, 1862, 500,000 men were called out for three years or "for the war."

**Conscripts** On April 16, 1862, the President was authorized to draft all white males between 18 and 35 (with substitutes permitted), and the terms of all men already in service was extended to three years.

**North Carolina Detailed Men** Three regiments were formed in early 1865 to work as artisans, mechanics, laborers and clerks in military installations.

**OPPOSITE** Published in *Harper's Weekly* on July 6, 1861, this engraving shows "Tennessee Riflemen passing through Winchester en route for Harper's Ferry." The only unit this could represent is the 1st Confederate Infantry (aka 1st Tennessee Volunteer Infantry), commanded by Col Peter Turner, which arrived in Virginia about two months prior to this date. Described as "mostly hunters and men used to outdoor life," they were armed with "tomahawk, bowie-knife, and revolver" as well as long arms. The uniform worn by the enlisted men resembles that seen in the portrait of Thomas Holeman, while the officers wear darker, possibly blue frock coats and trousers. Note the African American servant, complete with knapsack, marching alongside this unit. (Author's collection)

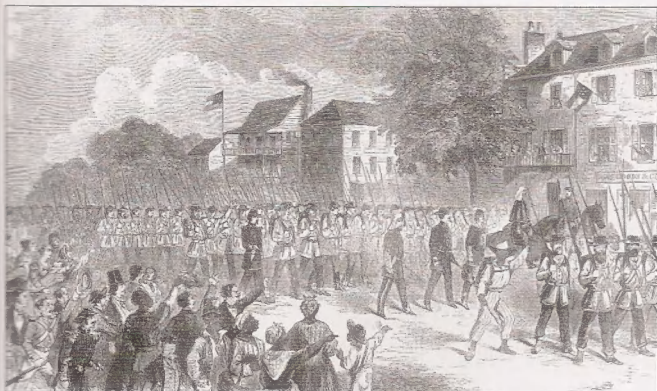
cap." By the end of March of that year they had received their full dress uniform – "a green close-fitting jacket, trimmed plentifully with gold lace; red pants, with a gold stripe, and a hat resembling somewhat a shako." Commanded by Capt (later LtCol) Thomas H. Logwood, the Light Dragoons became Co A, 6th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion, and would serve under Leonidas Polk at Belmont, New Madrid and Fort Pillow.

The Tennessee Cadets, organized in Memphis during the spring of 1861 for "the purpose of drill and future service under a southern flag" wore "a beautiful dark green coat, with red pants and blue stripe, and cap with long brim." Also of Memphis, the Defiants announced that their uniform was to be of "black homespun, with red plumes." Raised in Franklin and commanded by Capt W.L. McConico, the Bell Rangers were named for John Bell, the Constitutional Unionist Party presidential candidate in 1860; they wore "plaid hunting shirts, the skirts fringed and hung with little bells which keep up a merry tintinabulation as they are in motion [!]. They wear a Zouave hat with three Austrian feathers." Another company worthy of note, formed in Memphis during 1860, was the Highland Guard, raised among the "Scotch" citizens, who were to be dressed in "the picturesque uniform of the Highlands of Scotland, plaid, kilt and trews." It is not known whether the Garibaldi Guards, recruited amongst the Italian population of the city, ever adopted a distinctive "Garibaldian"-style uniform.

In Nashville, a Volunteer Battalion of three companies evolved out of the Rock City Guard, a unit that was formed in March 1860 and named after the ancient nickname for the capital city of Tennessee. Commanded by Capt F. Sevier, the unit initially wore a fatigue dress including blue coats, but appear to have acquired elements of full dress by September 6, 1860, when they appeared "with black equipments, [and] wore their 'fatigue dress' with the exception of the hat and pompon and brass shoulder scales, their fatigue caps being swung to their belts." During October of that year the Rock City Guard ordered



**Enlisting in the Secession Guards – Co C, 13th Tennessee Infantry – Pte Thomas Holeman wears an example of the fatigue shirt adopted by countless Tennessee volunteers. Note the seven-pointed metal or embroidered star pinned on his hat brim. This regiment was described as wearing "head-pieces of every shape – badges worn on the front or sides, tinsel much in evidence" when seen by London *Times* correspondent William Howard Russell at Fort Wright in 1861. See Plate C3 for a reconstruction from this hand-tinted portrait – which, like most of the portraits in this book, is reversed left to right by the contemporary process. (David Wynn Vaughan Collection)**





"a new drill uniform, jacket and pants," which consisted of a "handsome *Chasseur* uniform, of red and blue" when they paraded wearing it for the first time on January 20, 1861. This was further described in the *Daily Nashville Patriot* as including red caps plus "blue buttoned brass coats and 'red flannel' trouserloons." At the end of March, the same journal reported that the unit had "crawled into their red pants, put on their red caps, and their blue coats with oreide buttons," in order to attend a target shoot.

The companies of the 154th (Senior) Tennessee Infantry Regiment included the Light Guard, Bluff City Grays, Jackson Guards, Hickory Rifles, Henry Guards, the Beauregards, Crockett Rangers, McNairy Guards, Sons of Liberty and Harris Zouave Cadets. Originally named the Harris Cadets in honor of Governor Isham G. Harris, the latter company was organized in June 1860, under the command of Capt C. Sherwin. By August, their name had been changed to the Harris Zouave Cadets, or Memphis Zouaves; they had clearly been influenced by the drill tour that year of Ellsworth's US Zouave Cadets, of Chicago, Illinois. Later in August they were reported to be wearing "the Zouave 'fatigue dress,' consisting of flowing trowers with scarlet stripe, blue roundabout [jacket], bound with same color, and plain blue cap." During a torchlight "Secession Demonstration" on the night of February 8, 1861, they paraded "dressed in their gorgeous scarlet costumes," which suggests they may also have adopted a full zouave uniform by that time.

Also raised in Nashville, the Fleet Wing Zouaves, a company of youths between 16 and 18 years of age commanded by Capt L.P. Hardy, adopted by the beginning of May 1861 a full dress uniform that included red jackets and buff caps.

Photographed on July 4, 1861, these officers and NCOs of the Artillery Corps of Tennessee wear distinctive uniforms clearly based on a prescribed "Bill of Dress." Five men wear dark blue full-length frock coats of similar pattern, which was probably adopted upon the formation of the Corps in May 1861. Others wear shorter gray coats with facing color on the collar, partially influenced by the several versions of CS uniform regulations circulated in May/June 1861. Note the abundance of 1851-pattern gold-embroidered "crossed cannons" insignia on the headgear; and the shoulder straps of the two men seated at center. The officer standing at center is Capt Arthur M. Rutledge, commanding Company A, which was a light battery soon to serve in Virginia. Standing at extreme right is Lt Mark S. Cockrill of Company I. (Tennessee State Library & Archives)







### Early war volunteers

About 160 new military companies tendered their services to Governor Harris within a few days of the secession of Tennessee from the Union. Most of these adopted plainer clothing than that worn by the volunteer militia. Although the newly established volunteer units might agree on a "Bill of Dress" which described the uniform they were to wear, a great variety of dress was produced, based on a very loose interpretation of what was chosen by the company or the personal taste of the wearer. William Howard Russell, the celebrated correspondent for the *London Times*, witnessed a parade of the 13th Tennessee Infantry at Fort Wright, 60 miles above Memphis on the Mississippi; he commented that "Seven or eight hundred men were formed into a line for inspection. There were few of the soldiers in any kind of uniform, and such uniforms as I saw were in a very bad taste and consisted of gaudy facings and stripes on very strange garments... Shoes [were] often bad, knapsacks scarce, head-pieces of every shape – badges worn on the front or sides, tinsel much in evidence. Every man had a tin water flask and a blanket."

In this reversed photograph an unidentified group of Tennessee volunteers wear a mixture of uniforms and civilian dress typical of the early-war period. Slouch hats predominate, although at least five men wear M1839 caps and only one man an M1858 forage cap. Three men have acquired nine-button shell jackets, while the man standing second from right has what appears to be a large-sized four-button sack coat. Some vestiges of equipage are present – tin mugs, haversacks, and blanket rolls. (Tennessee State Library & Archives)

According to the *Republican Banner* of Nashville, the Marion Dragoons were garbed in dark brown jeans, while the Mulberry Riflemen, of Lincoln County, chose a gray cloth uniform trimmed with yellow and "zouave caps." When Private Robert L. Ford of the Secession Guards – Co C, 13th Tennessee Infantry – fell from the steamer *Grampus* and drowned about 12 miles above New Madrid on August 9, 1861, his uniform was described by the *Memphis Daily Appeal* as being "made of gray jeans, trimmed with three stripes – red, white and red." Raised in



**The 16-year-old Nathan Bell Dozier enlisted as a bugler in Capt John W. Morton's Battery, Tennessee Artillery, in December 1862. Serving under Gen Nathan Bedford Forrest in West Tennessee, Dozier later transferred to Co G, 4th Tennessee Cavalry, to replace his mortally wounded father, who had also served as a company bugler. A brigade bugler under Gen George Dibrell by the end of the war, Dozier was part of the escort that accompanied President Jefferson Davis in his flight from Richmond in April 1865. (Mike Miner Collection)**

Denmark, Madison County, a company called "The Danes" acquired uniforms made by the local womenfolk from cloth "furnished by the Citizens" that, according to Pte John Johnston, consisted of "a gray flannel shirt, grey [sic] pants with a dark stripe down each leg and gray coats." This unit became Co K, 6th Tennessee Infantry.

All three companies of the Rock City Guard battalion – which enlisted as Cos A, B and C, 1st Tennessee Infantry (Maney's) – wore gray caps with dark bands, dark gray shell jackets fastened by a single row of nine buttons, with light-colored facings on collar and cuffs, and either sky-blue or light gray trousers with dark seam stripes. Being without uniforms, new recruits to the Washington Rifles, a well-established volunteer militia company in Memphis, were supplied by "clothing store keepers" with gray shirts when attending a drill on April 24, 1861. Also formed in Memphis during the same month, the Mounted Rifle Company resolved that "each man furnish his own horse, arms and clothes."

The 3rd Tennessee Infantry, under Col John C. Brown, was organized at Lynnville on May 16, and mustered into Confederate service on August 7, 1861. Private James F. Walker of Co D wore a gray fatigue shirt with light-colored facing edged with black on the buttoned front, cuffs and collar. His tall-crowned M1858 forage cap, quartered with yellow piping, was in exactly the same style as that worn by members of Bate's 2nd Tennessee Infantry. Private John W. McCown of Co C, 3rd (Memphis) Tennessee Battalion, wore a light gray fatigue shirt with turned-down collar, pants of the same material with broad dark seam stripes, and a gray cap with dark band. The Jackson Grays, enlisted into the 6th Tennessee Infantry, wore a gray coat with black collar, and a gray cap with company letter "G" on its dark band. Sergeant Burr Bannister of the 2nd Tennessee Field Battery, commanded by Capt Thomas K. Porter, wore a dark blue M1847 forage cap with light band, and a gray frock coat with solid red collar.

Impatient to defend the South, the Mountain Boys of Winchester, Franklin County, commanded by Capt Peter Turney, petitioned Governor Harris on February 24, 1861, for permission to leave the state to join the Confederate forces. Together with several other companies from the neighboring mountain counties of Middle Tennessee, these units formed a regiment under Turney and offered their services to the Confederate War Department as the 1st Confederate Infantry (aka 1st Tennessee Volunteer Infantry) on April 21, 1861. Leaving Tennessee for Virginia before their state seceded from the Union, most of Turney's regiment was unarmed and wore civilian clothing. The Tullahoma Guards (Co I), from Coffee County, acquired distinctive blue caps with long bills before they left home. The Lynchburg Rangers (Co E) were uniformed by the father-in-law of their captain, Ezekiel Y. Salmon. Upon arrival at Lynchburg, VA, between May 4 and 6, 1861, the remaining companies (and possibly the whole regiment) were clothed



by the local womenfolk, who "made up a thousand uniforms ... without fee or reward." A member of the Fayetteville Guards (Co G) wrote: "Our company has planked up what money they had to buy a uniform, which we will receive in a week. I do not know what kind of goods it is to be made of - it is not northern goods." Received after Turney's regiment reached Richmond, VA, this uniform was described as "tweed janes [sic], the pants having a black stripe down the leg; roundabouts with bullet buttons."

By the beginning of June 1861, the youths of Fayetteville between the ages of 12 to 18 had formed a company called the Tennessee Stars, and wore "a gray roundabout and pants trimmed with black, and a black zouave cap." Although it failed to complete organization due to a lack of arms, the 1st Tennessee Zouave Regiment, commanded by Col J. G. Anglade, was providing a "full zouave uniform" to recruits by the end of July 1861; this was described on August 21 in the *Edgefield Advertiser*, a South Carolina newspaper, as "the Zouave costume of the French."

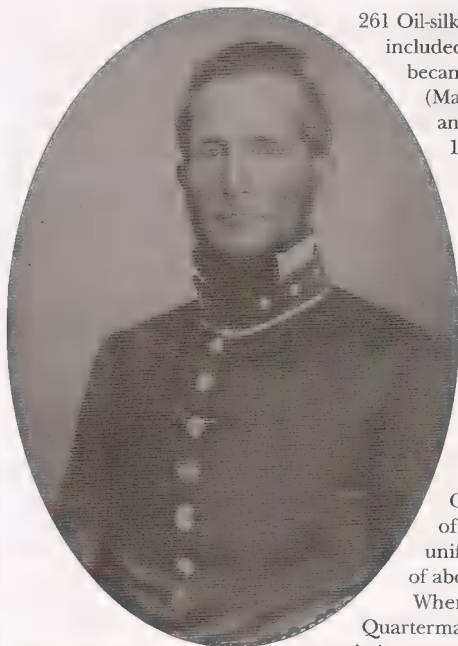
### Ladies' aid societies

The first effort to organize an aid society to help uniform Tennessee volunteers in Memphis resulted in the Military Sewing Society on April 19, 1861, when Mrs M. Cochran and Mrs A. Street suggested the formation of "an association for the purpose of serving the several companies in the city by making flags, uniforms etc." Formed three days later, the South Memphis Patriotic Ladies Association went on to make uniforms for the Young Guards and Shelby Greys, plus companies of the home guard of South Memphis. By June 14, 1861, the *Memphis Daily Appeal* was reporting that "In school rooms, in the basements of churches, and in private houses, hundreds ... have met day by day, since the organization of the volunteer companies, to ply the needle, in making garments and uniforms." Later, during July 1861, the Memphis ladies renewed their efforts by forming another Military Sewing Society which made uniforms for the Southern Guards, a local artillery company. In response to the call for winter clothing issued by the Military and Financial Board in August 1861, a Military Aid Society was formed in Memphis, and "the first sewing" was done for the cavalry battalion raised by Col Nathan Bedford Forrest (later the famed cavalry corps commander in the Army of Tennessee), and for the Sumter Greys, who eventually became Co A, 38th Tennessee Infantry. During September, the "ladies of the Christian church, corner of Mulberry and Linden streets" in Memphis, had formed a sewing society and made uniforms for the Hunt Guards, a home guard company organized in the city.

The ladies of Nashville formed the Centre Female Military Aid Society (later known as the Soldier's Friend Society) at the end of April 1861, and by June 19 reported that they had enrolled 231 ladies who made "542 Coats, 516 Pairs of Pantaloons, 500 Pairs of Drawers, 1,705 shirts - checked and hickory, 166 Shirts, flannel, 519 Blouses, 340 Caps,

Enlisting at Knoxville in August 1861, William Henderson entered Confederate service in Co D, 3rd Bn Tennessee Cavalry, commanded by LtCol William Brazelton Jr. In November 1862 this unit was reorganized as part of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry (Carter's), which served in the Army of Tennessee until 1864 when it was transferred to Virginia. Henderson probably wears his early-war uniform coat with light-colored trim around a tall standing collar. (Mike Miner Collection)





Albert Gallatin Harris served in the Newbern Blues, and was mustered into the Provisional Army of Tennessee as part of Co A, 12th Tennessee Infantry in May 1861 (see Plate B2). He wears a dark blue coat possibly based on an unrecorded pre-war or early-war set of state uniform regulations for officers. His collar has a narrow band of gold or light-colored lace around the base, and the rank of captain is indicated by three small stars on either side, based on newly released CS regulations. The 12th Tennessee fought at Belmont and Shiloh, after which Harris became an adjutant on the staff of Gen Tybee Bell. (Mike Miner Collection)

261 Oil-silk Bags, 106 Haversacks." Units in receipt of these items included the Railroad Boys and the Brown Guards, who became respectively Cos F and G, 1st Tennessee Infantry (Maney's); the Sons of Erin; the Beauregard Light Infantry and Cheatham Rifles, who enlisted as Cos B and F, 11th Tennessee Infantry; one company of the Rock City Guard; and the Cumberland Rifles, Co C, 2nd Tennessee Infantry (Bate's). In particular, the Railroad Boys, a company formed among the employees of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, received "100 Coats, 100 Pantaloon, 200 Checked and Hickory Shirts;" while the Beauregard Light Infantry were supplied with "92 Coats, 93 Pantaloon, 80 Shirts [and] 80 Blouses." Presumably the latter afforded themselves the luxury of full dress as well as undress.

Elsewhere in the state, by the end of April 1861 the ladies of Fayetteville had formed a society for making clothing for "the noble volunteers" of Lincoln County. Moreover, the Lebanon Soldiers Aid Society, of Wilson County, produced the cloth and made the uniforms for the entire 7th Tennessee Infantry, at a cost of about \$30,000.

When superseded by the establishment of the State Quartermaster's Department, the work of the volunteer aid societies ceased and most of their stock was turned in to the Central Bureau and Quartermaster Company. For example, the Soldier's Friend Society handed over 940 shirts, 439 blouses, and 270 caps.

### **Military and Financial Board clothing, 1861-63**

The legislation initiated on April 25, and finally passed on May 6, 1861, "to raise, organize and equip a provisional force" – to consist of 25,000 men with 30,000 in reserve – was secretly accompanied by the creation of a Military and Financial Board empowered to make contracts, provide regulations for flags and badges of rank, and establish the type and quantity of clothing to be provided for Tennessee volunteers. The Board was composed of three businessmen: Neil S. Brown, a Nashville attorney and former governor (1847-49); William Giles Harding, the influential owner of Belle Meade plantation; and James E. Bailey, a Clarksville attorney. On May 9, Vernon K. Stevenson, a wealthy Nashville railroad owner, was appointed Quartermaster General, and in rapid succession several assistants were appointed. George Cunningham established the depot in Nashville, while Thomas Peters set up the same facility in Memphis.

Prior to the secession of Tennessee, Governor Harris had instituted "a preliminary and informal board" which drew on Northern resources and procured large supplies of clothing, provisions, and material of war. George Lee purchased \$50,000-worth of goods for uniforms from Baltimore, MD, while R.C. McNairy acquired about \$90,000-worth of blue jean cloth from Louisville, KY. Included in the former order were 30,000 yards of gray satinette, 25,000 yards of plain red flannel, plus 25,000 yards of plain red, gray and blue flannel, metal coat buttons, soft colored hats, brogans, blankets, black enamel oil cloths, and knapsacks.



By May 17, 1861, the fully fledged Military and Financial Board had gathered a large amount of clothing and set up a major depot in the Ensley building on the southeast corner of Nashville's main square. This would be the center of operations for the Board until the fall of Nashville on February 25, 1862. A warehouse established nearby contained about \$7,000-worth of clothing and equipage. On May 19, 1861, this building was destroyed by a fire that apparently started by spontaneous combustion in a pile of knapsacks waterproofed with highly inflammable lampblack and linseed oil. Fortunately, dry goods merchants Douglas & Co came to the aid of the state, and donated about \$50,000-worth of army blankets, tweeds, satinettes, flannels, and clothing.

Records do not survive regarding badges of rank chosen for officers of Tennessee forces by the Military and Financial Board. However, surviving photographic evidence suggests that they were influenced by a widely published (but inaccurate) description of the proposed uniform regulations for the Confederate States Army, published in Tennessee newspapers on June 1, 1861. This included a system of large and small stars on the standing collar of the coat, accompanied by a narrow band of gold or light-colored lace around the base of the collar. The latter feature was also seen on coats worn by officers and several enlisted men of the 3rd and 12th Tennessee Infantry, and 6th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry; this suggests the possibility of a yet to be discovered early or pre-war set of state uniform regulations. The officers in these units also wore M1839 forage caps with light-colored bands, adorned with various kinds of insignia.

Although the act which established a provisional military force had stipulated that the state intended to clothe its volunteers, the Quartermaster initially relied on issuing cloth in bulk to military companies and volunteer aid societies, which made up uniforms themselves. Indeed, regimental commanders were instructed to "draw from the military store cloth, lining, trimmings, buttons & thread for uniforming." The first indication that the Quartermaster Department had undertaken the task of making clothing for troops occurred on May 29, 1861, when a notice appeared in the Nashville newspapers stating: "Wanted, Immediately, at the Quartermaster's Department, corner Square and Front street, six or eight practical Tailors to cut Volunteer Uniforms by pattern."

Within two weeks the department's first clothing was being issued to Tennessee troops. Photographic evidence indicates that this included a single-breasted frock coat with facing color on collar and cuffs, and a distinctive pointed cuff with three buttons at its center. Regimental



The nephew of A.G.Harris, 1st Sgt Conquest Harris also served in the Newbern Blues. His dark blue uniform, made of cassimere-quality cloth, is also based on an unrecorded set of state uniform regulations; note again the narrow trim around the base of the collar. Commensurate with his rank, Harris holds an elaborate M1840 NCOs' sword with straight blade and "eagle-head" pommel, which is carried in an iron scabbard on metal chain suspenders. (Pat Elder Collection)

Capt Samuel B. Wilson (right), Co A, 45th Tennessee Infantry, wears another version of the officers' state regulation uniform. Note his cap insignia, and lace trim around the cuffs and collar base. The accoutrements worn by Pte Hershel Bell Wilson (left), Co G, 23rd Tennessee Infantry, are white buff leather shoulder and waist belts, and a cap pouch of the type manufactured at the Baton Rouge Arsenal, New Orleans. He carries an M1842 smoothbore musket complete with sling. (Hershel D. Johnson Collection/USAMHI)



records and photographic evidence indicate that coats of this type were issued through the state QM to the 2nd, 6th, 8th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 23rd, 31st, 45th and 55th Infantry, and the 3rd Memphis Battalion.

Among the first units to receive them was the 8th Infantry at Camp Trousdale in Sumner County. A private wrote: "We are now (thanks to the exertions of our untiring Col A.S. Fulton) receiving our uniform and the state is going to uniform all the troops alike. Color of the uniform will be gray, and it looks very nice, and when the sixteen thousand troops here are all uniformed alike, we will present as fine looking front as any troops in the world." On June 29, Pte Allen Suddarth of Co D, 14th Tennessee Infantry wrote from Camp Quarles: "We will draw our regimental uniform this evening. We drew our company uniform on the 14th of this month but it is no comparison. We have more clothes that we can carry."

Photographic evidence further supports the existence of a Tennessee-pattern frock coat. A hand-tinted image of Pte Robert Patterson of Co F, 55th Tennessee Infantry, raised in February 1862 and commanded originally by Col Alexander J. Brown, shows a nine-button dark blue-gray frock coat and pants, with light blue solid collar and cuffs. Presumably before he became an adjutant of the same regiment, Robert B. Hurt Jr was photographed wearing a seven-button coat of the same shade and facings. Another example of exactly the same pattern as Patterson's was worn by Pte John W. Branch of Co D, 12th Tennessee Infantry, a regiment reorganized in 1862.

The transfer of Tennessee forces to Confederate service began on July 31, 1861, but the Tennessee QM department continued for at least a further two months to operate as a state-run and state-financed enterprise solely supplying state troops. The depot at Memphis employed 300 women, most of whom were soldiers' wives, making uniforms for the troops. The main depot at Nashville made 2,000 garments a day, and had on hand 14,000 suits of clothing, 12,000 pairs of shoes, and an equal number of "6-4" wool blankets. Most of this clothing was issued to newly organized regiments. Meanwhile, in the private sector, the firm of Norvell & Co, at Second Street in Memphis, advertised for ladies to sew "1,000 Confederate Jackets and 1,000 pair Pants" during the same period.

### Winter clothing

With the approaching winter of 1861/62, the clothing of many Tennessee volunteers in service was already worn out. Stationed at Big Spring, VA, Pte Daniel Rouse of the 7th Tennessee had written as early as August 14: "Our clothes are beginning to give out and worst of it is we cannot get anymore. The Quartermaster stores we received amounted to about 20 flannel shirts while we needed and had ordered over 100. We got 12 pairs of shoes and upwards of 50 of our men are barefooted... Besides the shirts and shoes we got about





two dozen pair of pants." Later, on October 22, Col Sidney S. Stanton, commanding the 25th Tennessee Infantry, reported that the "clothes (only one suit each)" of his regiment were "well-nigh worn out" and that they had been "inferior at first."

In response, a notice in behalf of the Military and Financial Board was published in all the newspapers of the state on August 8, 1861. That which appeared in the Fayetteville *Observer* appealed to "the wives, mothers & daughters of Tennessee to manufacture woollen goods & stockings" for those defending them from "the horrors of armed occupation." It was suggested that "each lady ... shall prepare goods for one suit of clothing & knit two pairs of stockings. If this shall be done, every soldier will be amply clothed & provided against the suffering of a winter campaign." According to a subsequent notice in the same journal, the cloth needed was "Brown Janes [sic] for coats and pants, and colored Linsey for shirts and drawers." Two weeks later, the Memphis *Daily Avalanche* appealed to the "friends and relatives" of soldiers to make for each man "Two pair of pants of heavy brown or grey mixed jeans, lined, if thought advisable, with domestic. One roundabout, or army jacket, of the same material, lined throughout, with side and vest pockets. It should be long enough to come some four inches below the waistband of the pants, and large enough to be worn over the vest or outside shirt. One heavy vest of jeans, linsey or kersey. One overshirt, of some woollen or mixed goods. One or two pairs of drawers, as the case may require. Two pair of heavy woollen socks. One good blanket - lined is advisable. An overcoat, or a loose sack coat, or hunting shirt with belt."

Tennessee troops in West Virginia began to receive their winter clothing during November 1861. A member of Anderson's brigade

ABOVE LEFT Identified ■ Thomas H. Cox, this Tennessee volunteer wears an example of the May 1861 Tennessee State QM-issue frock coat. Note the three buttons spaced vertically up the center of the deep pointed cuff - see Plate B3. (Courtesy Wilson's Creek National Battlefield)

ABOVE Raised in Memphis in the late 1850s, the Washington Rifles became part of the Memphis Legion, formed in 1861 for home defense. Eventually mustered in during March 1862, the Rifles became Co B, 3rd (Memphis) Tennessee Infantry Bn, but saw little service before the city was captured in June of that year. Later promoted lieutenant, Samuel H. Dunscomb enlisted in the Washington Rifles in 1861, and here wears an example of the single-breasted frock coat with distinctive pointed cuffs bearing three widely spaced buttons, as produced by the State QM Department in May 1861. (David Wynn Vaughan Collection)



Wearing a dark blue-gray variation of the state-issue frock coat, Pte Robert Patterson of Co D, 12th Tennessee Infantry holds an M1842 single-shot percussion pistol, and has a bone-handled Bowie knife tucked in his waist belt. This latter appears to have been converted from a cartridge belt, with a small brass roller buckle attached. (Library of Congress)

(including the 1st, 7th and 14th Tennessee) wrote: "Most of the boys are now strutting around with their '*Tennessee Clothes*' on." Another man commented, "At last we are once more comfortably clothed. Although we do not make a very uniform appearance, some having light and gray, and others dark colored clothing." Uniforms received at this time probably included eight-button jackets, some of which appear to have had facing color on the collar and cuffs. Others wore eight-button frock coats with or without facings. A system reliant on support from those at home meant that soldiers from more affluent or populous areas received clothing while those from poorer regions received very little. Regiments such as the 42nd Tennessee, under Col William A. Quarles – composed of men from three country counties, plus five Alabama companies – were not properly prepared for winter, and suffered considerably.

Meanwhile, the transfer of Tennessee quartermaster stores to the CS QM department continued under the supervision of Capt Kensey Johns. To allow for greater control of manufacture and distribution of clothing, the depots in Memphis and Knoxville were reduced and those in Nashville were expanded. In an interview with the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, the ex-Revenue Collector for Nashville stated that all the tailors and sewing machine companies had contracts with the Confederate Government to manufacture clothing for the army, and that Nashville was "the grand ready made clothing store from whence all class of Southern purchasers are supplied." To meet this demand, an additional 40 tailors were employed to cut coats and trousers by piece.

Supply problems persisted despite the reorganization. Commanding Kentuckians who depended on Tennessee for clothing, BrigGen Lloyd Tilghman wrote in late October 1861 that his quartermaster was "entirely deficient" in uniforms. The 8,000 Tennesseans serving in eastern Tennessee under Gen Felix Zollicoffer also appear to have been poorly clothed and short of supplies. Nonetheless, the depot in Nashville, and to a lesser extent those at Memphis and Knoxville, continued to operate until they were overrun by Union forces between February and June 1862.

### Military suppliers

Situated on the banks of the Mississippi, Memphis was the most thriving commercial center in Tennessee in 1861. On Main Street, Moses Simon & Co had "a large supply of military goods, including gray and blue jeans, tweeds, flannels of all colors, military buttons, gold and silver laces." Among other goods, Strauss, Lehman & Co supplied "Jeans Pants, Check & Hickory Shirts, Gold Lace and Trimmings [and] Drab Hats." Southworth, Nance & Co stocked "Gray and Cadet Cassimeres and Jeans [and] Army Blue Broadcloths," plus "Metal Buttons Engraved with the Coat of Arms of the State." Fowlkes & Co, on Jefferson Street, had a supply of military buttons by mid-September 1861. Due to



a shortage of military buttons, well-established volunteer militia companies such as the Southern Guards, of Memphis – who reorganized for Confederate service as artillery – were requested to have the buttons removed from their “old uniforms” and deposited at “the store of A. Royster & Co” for re-distribution.

In Nashville, R.C. McNairy & Co, on College Street, offered “A large lot of Army Blankets, Goods for Uniforms, Col’d Flannel, Grey and Blue Cloths, Gold Lace.” On Public Square, M. Powers sold “Gum Coats, Gum Blankets, Red, Blue and Grey Woolen Blankets,” plus “Grey Flannel Shirts.” In Knoxville, Joseph A. Mabry advertised “On hand and making: – 5,000 pair grey cassimere Pants; 5,000 coats; 1,000 Blanket Overcoats with capes; 2,000 pair Long Legged Boots for cavalry,” plus “Grey Cloth and Trimmings for Officers’ uniforms.”

Military tailors in the state included J.S. Drake & Co on Main Street, Memphis, who advertised uniforms “Furnished at short notice at Wholesale prices” in March 1861. At the Ayres Building on Second Street in the same city, John H. Waggener and Thomas H. Cheek promised “Military Uniforms, For Officers and Privates, made in the most approved style.”

Military hatters proliferated in Tennessee. On Main Street in Nashville, A. Lande, a hatter of “long experience,” promised to manufacture “military caps on the shortest notice and at low prices.” On Main Street in Memphis, the Southern Cap Manufactory owned by J.D. Blumenthal guaranteed that military companies would be “furnished with any style of Caps desired.” In the same location, Francis & Co offered “the Zouave Military Cap,” and advertised for “Ten or twelve Cap Makers to sew on the same.” S. Morris opened a “new and quite extensive cap manufactory” in Memphis on May 16, 1861. The Memphis Hat Manufactory, run by M.H. Miller and Richard F. Dunn, sold “Military Hats, assorted colors; Plumes; Gold Stars and lace; Gold Cords and Tassels.” For sale via Angelovich on Union Street, Memphis, at the beginning of May 1861 were “Sixty dozen seamless caps, suitable for military or citizen’s wear” – these were probably the havelock headgear produced by the Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Company of New York City.

The Cone Brothers of Nashville advertised “Oil Cloth for Cap Covers” on June 21, 1861. Military ornaments, including “Gold Stars, Silver Stars ... Crossed Cannon, Crossed Swords, Bugles, Worsted Hat Cords,” were available from Miller & Dunn of Memphis. Having joined the “home guard,” James W. Hamilton, proprietor of the Shoe Factory on South College Street, Nashville, advertised that he would “furnish all Volunteers in defence of Southern Rights” with Boots and Shoes at prime cost.”

Nor was the need for martial music neglected: James A. McClure, on Union Street, Nashville,

Private Henry Howe Cook of the Williamson Grays – Co D, 1st Tennessee Infantry (Maney’s) – was photographed in 1861 in this eight-button gray woolen frock coat with dark-colored facing on the collar. A Virginia Manufactory Pistol converted to percussion rests on his arm opposite a sheathed hunting knife. (Tennessee State Library & Archives)





**ABOVE** Wearing a state-pattern frock coat, with an unidentified six-point star device and militia-style artillery insignia pinned at the front of his cap, Franklin Ammons of the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery holds an M1832 foot artillery sword and M1851 Colt Navy revolver (see Plate D3). Organized at Fort Pillow, TN, in May 1862, Ammons' regiment served in the Vicksburg defenses and manned the guns in the Upper Water Battery, where he was captured on July 4, 1863. (David Wynn Vaughan Collection)



**ABOVE RIGHT** Corporal Alexander Sharp of Co C, 12th Tennessee Cavalry Bn, wears a Confederate-made overcoat patterned after that worn by enlisted infantrymen in the Union army, but with only five buttons on the cape and seven fastening the front. His hat has two indecipherable metal letters attached. Organized in June 1862, Sharp's unit fought in Kentucky and Tennessee. (Mike Miner Collection)

advertised on May 12, 1861, that he had nearly completed "250 Wood Shell Drums which will compare favorably with those of New York manufacturers." In Memphis, E.A. Benson's Southern Military Drum Manufactory on Union Street produced "drums of all kinds with metal shells." By June 1861 this company was advertising "Five Hundred Tenor and Bass Drums!"

### Arms and equipage

Of the 22 infantry regiments forming the Provisional Army of Tennessee on July 31, 1861, the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th through 12th, and 15th through 21st were armed with flintlock muskets. One regiment – the 1st Infantry (Maney's) – and a portion of the 11th, were armed with rifle-muskets. Four other regiments – the 3rd (Brown's), 8th, 14th and 154th (Senior) – were issued with "percussion muskets." The 7th received M1841 rifles. The 25th Infantry were initially supplied with "Tennessee rifles" and "captured muskets," while the entire 28th had nothing but muskets.

The 33rd Regiment carried shotguns and hunting rifles which were exchanged for flintlock muskets, and subsequently for rifle-muskets, in April 1862. The 38th Infantry were issued a mixture of rifles, muskets and double-barreled shot guns – "not more than 50 perfect." With the Tennessee companies of his regiment without arms of any sort, Col William T. Avery, commanding the 39th Tennessee (aka 1st Alabama, Tennessee & Mississippi), ordered wooden guns cut to enable his men at least to practice the manual of arms. The entire regiment eventually received a mixture of civilian firearms with silver mountings, flintlocks, shotguns and old Belgian rifles.

A number of volunteer militia and home guard units supplied their own weapons, or were supplied by the state. On February 6, 1861,



Col Preston Smith, commanding the 154th (Senior) Tennessee, received 12 cases of muskets, which were distributed to "the new Italian company" then being raised in Memphis, plus the Washington Rifles and Edgewood Knights. On March 29, 1861, the *Memphis Daily Appeal* reported that "About thirty rifles have been received in this city by young gentlemen who are practicing with a view to form a new military company." This unit, aptly called the Maynard Rifles after their weapon, became Co L, 154th (Senior) Tennessee Infantry. Raised in Memphis during the same period, the Tennessee Rifles also armed themselves with Maynards, as did the Memphis Independent Dragoons. The Southern Invincibles – Co G, 21st Tennessee Infantry – acquired "the celebrated Minnie musket."

When called into active service as Co E, 154th (Senior) Tennessee, the Hickory Rifles, commanded by Capt John D. Martin, were without arms, but were loaned rifle-muskets by the Washington Rifles. The Tenth District Home Guards, of Nashville, acquired "70 revolving rifles, Warner's Patent, from the Springfield, Mass., Arms Manufactory." As long as they were used for "home protection," Horton & Estes of Memphis offered for sale at cost price "four hundred muskets and Kentucky rifles" in mid-May 1861.

As early as January 1861, "pistol makers" Schneider & Glassick, on Jefferson Street, Memphis, had received an order for "arms for a cavalry company." In Nashville, Frank J. Bitterlich advertised himself as "a Manufacturer and Dealer in Guns, Rifles and Pistols" during the spring of 1861.

Established by Thomas S. Leech in September 1861 "Primarily for the Manufacture of Army Cutlery," the Memphis Novelty Works on the corner of Main and McCall streets advertised "Infantry Swords, Cavalry Swords and Sabers, Artillery Cutlasses and Knives, Bowie knives of every

**ABOVE LEFT** An enlisted man in Capt John P. Lynch's Tennessee Artillery Company, Thomas H. Childress was photographed at Columbus, MS, on August 15, 1862. Lynch's Battery was attached to the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, and manned a 10in Columbiad in the Upper Water Battery during the siege of Vicksburg. He wears an eight-button jacket similar to the style issued by his state in November 1861, and his waist belt is secured by a "CS" plate made by Leech & Rigdon of Memphis. He is armed with a light artillery saber and a revolver. (Mike Miner Collection)

**ABOVE** In this reversed portrait Pte John J. Denny, Co K, 14th Tennessee Infantry, proudly displays his musket complete with sling; his full set of accoutrements include the socket bayonet in its scabbard, cap pouch, tin drum canteen and black enameled-cotton haversack. (George Esker Collection)





**This unidentified Tennessee musician holds a drum of the type similar to that made by Wright & Bell of Richmond. In the design painted on its shell, note the two First National flags either side of a shield. (George Esker Collection)**

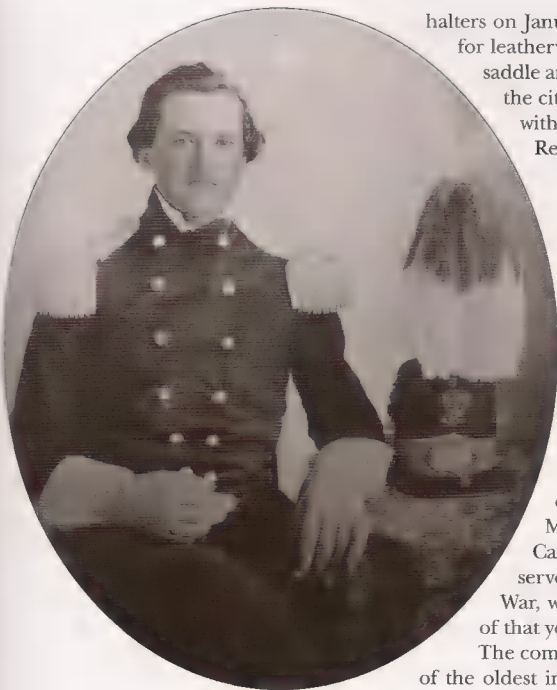
description." On September 6 of that year the *Memphis Daily Avalanche* reported that "Our old friend Eunis, on Washington street, is engaged in making saber bayonets for shotguns." Sharp & Hamilton, of Nashville, manufactured Bowie knives of "the best cast steel," with "a blade about thirteen inches long, [and] the handle of solid brass." A reporter for the *Daily Nashville Patriot* described it as "the ugliest looking weapon ... for work in close quarters." Other makers of edged weapons included C.Richmond & Co of Memphis, who in November 1861 delivered to the arsenal in that city 38 cavalry swords and 73 NCOs' swords.

As in other states of the Confederacy, the occupants of the Tennessee state penitentiary in Nashville were employed to make war materiel, under control of Capt William R.Hunt of the state's Ordnance Bureau. According to a report in the *Memphis Daily Appeal* dated May 22, 1861, there were "at least two hundred men employed in the manufacture of haversacks, caps, pouches, camp chests, gun hammers, tool chests, and

remodeling bayonets, scabbards, and that in a few days, preparations for making cartridges etc., will be completed. A large number of hands have also been employed in the manufacture of shoes, and wagons for army purposes."

Commercial producers included saddle and harness maker J.H.Boehms of Murfreesboro, who supplied the Memphis Ordnance Department with saber belts, waist belts, cap boxes and cartridge box slings; and Robert L.Crenshaw of Nashville, who provided 1,859 waist belts, 630 cartridge box sets, 1,190 saber belts, and 575 canteen straps to Atlanta Arsenal when that operation moved from Nashville. In Shelbyville, harness and saddle manufacturers S.A. & J.H.Bevins supplied the CS Ordnance Department with 1,300 five-piece sets of infantry accoutrements at \$4.50 per set. At Gallatin, wagon and carriage manufacturers Knight & Mills produced 2,000 sewn knapsacks at \$1.90, and 3,000 riveted knapsacks at \$1.75. The Memphis Light Dragoons received their "equipments" from Edmondson & Armstrong of Memphis on February 16, 1861. Company A of the Rock City Guard were equipped by means of a \$10,000 subscription donated by the people of Nashville.

For mounted volunteers, John Morrow & Son of Nashville announced on May 5, 1861, that they had "a fine stock of spurs, dragoon bits, enameled goods to attach to camp blankets ... together with a large stock of material suitable for the manufacture of dragoon saddles, artillery harness, pistol holsters, and in fact every thing used in their line." Described by the *Memphis Daily Appeal* as "one of the pioneers in ... the saddle and harness business," W.P.Lewis secured "a large contract from the Confederate government," and advertised for "20 saddlers and harness makers" on July 10, 1861. At Nashville, R.H.Alley secured a similar contract to make 100 cavalry saddles, bridles, saddlebags and



A merchant in Cumberland County, NC, Joseph Starr commanded a volunteer militia company called the LaFayette Light Infantry, which enlisted for six months' service as Co F, 1st NC Volunteers; in the ranks of that regiment it fought at Big Bethel on June 10, 1861. He wears a dark blue frock coat with two rows of seven buttons, and poses with his M1851 dress cap; note the stamped brass "eagle" plate, white-topped pale feather "fountain" plume, sky-blue band, and wreathed metal letters "LFLI". (Greensboro Historical Museum Archives)

alters on January 9, 1862. Nashville was clearly a center for leatherwork; and on June 4, 1861, 89 journeymen saddle and harness makers in Nashville protested in the city press against state contracts being placed with "hordes of Germans with strong Black Republican proclivities" in St Louis, Missouri.

## NORTH CAROLINA

### Antebellum militia

While the enrolled militia system of North Carolina was virtually non-existent on the eve of Civil War, the volunteer militia had grown in numbers following the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry in October 1859. As a result, the first troops to enter active duty were ten uniformed volunteer companies organized for six months' service on May 13, 1861, into the 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry. This regiment went on to serve in one of the first land battles of the Civil War, which took place at Big Bethel on June 10 of that year.

The companies making up this regiment were some of the oldest in North Carolina, and arrived at the state capital of Raleigh wearing their antebellum uniforms, probably combined with elements of hurriedly acquired service dress. Some time prior to the conflict 2nd Lt William S. Long of the Edgecombe Guards (Co A) was photographed wearing a dark blue frock coat with gold lace collar and cuff loops, and brass epaulettes with narrow gold-bullion fringe. His trousers were also dark blue, with broad light-colored seam stripes. Presumably the NCOs and enlisted men of this company wore a similar uniform, with distinctions appropriate to their rank.

Based on a photograph of their commanding officer, Capt Egbert A. Ross, Charlotte Grays (Co C), of Mecklenburg County, wore a service uniform consisting of a gray pullover shirt with full sleeves, narrow cuffs, and dark facing color on the turned-down collar and buttoned front. His rank was indicated by Federal-style shoulder straps sewn to the shoulders of his shirt. His pants were also gray, with black seam stripes edged with gold.

John Thomas Jones, an enlisted man in the Orange Light Infantry (Co D), was twice photographed wearing a single-breasted nine-button gray frock coat with dark piping on the collar and pointed cuffs. The collar was also decorated with a dark lace loop terminating in a single small button, and the cuff had a small button sewn at its point. Headgear consisted of an M1839 US Army forage cap with light-colored band, with the letters "OLI" at the front. Jones wore plain white cotton summer pants.

The Buncombe Rifles (Co E) were organized at Asheville during December 1859. According to the *Charleston Daily Courier* of January 9,

The Iredell Blues, an independent volunteer militia company, stand at "present arms" in their full dress uniforms in front of Stockton Hall in Statesville, c.1860. Note the feather plumes fastened to their Mexican War-style caps, tailcoats with narrow light-colored plastron and tall standing collar, and white summer trousers. After the outbreak of war this unit formed Cos A and C of the 4th NC Troops, and fought mostly with the Army of Northern Virginia. (NC Office of Archives and History)

1860, this company adopted a "uniform of steel-mixed Rock Island cassimere, made in Mecklenburg County." Some time prior to the war this unit's commander, Capt William W. McDowell, was photographed wearing his full dress uniform: a single-breasted, seven-button, dark steel-gray frock coat with collar and cuffs edged with light-colored lace, and a double row of piping down the front edge and around the skirts. Rank was indicated by epaulettes and four chevrons on each upper sleeve. His trousers were the same color, trimmed with broad light-colored seam stripes. He wore a tall-crowned black hat pinned up on the left with a star insignia, while the front bore the letters "BR" set within a metal wreath. The service uniform for enlisted men seems to have been much simpler, consisting of a single-breasted, seven-button, plain steel-gray frock coat with three large buttons sewn at wide vertical intervals on the front of each sleeve.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry (Co H) replaced their plumed "Hardee" hats with dark blue forage caps, and adopted plain dark blue frock coats. The Enfield Blues (Co I), of Halifax County, wore "shiny-visored" forage caps, and a "bright blue tunic" with light-colored trim around the collar and matching bridle straps for epaulettes. Trousers were the same color. The Southern Stars (Co K) – who hastily changed their name from Lincoln Guards in 1861 – volunteered in nine-button gray frock coats; one member, and possibly the whole company, wore a large five-pointed star embroidered on the left breast. Their slouch hats were also decorated with a star-shaped brass pin.

Other volunteer militia companies throughout the state wore a similar variety of uniforms. Formed in Greensboro County during January 1860, and later enlisting in the 9th NC Volunteers (27th NC Troops), the Guilford Grays acquired uniforms from a Philadelphia supplier; these were described as "a frock coat ... with two rows of State buttons, pants to match, with black stripe, waist belt of black leather, cross belt of white webbing, gray cap with pompon." The Roanoke Guards wore gray tailcoats with three rows of buttons, with dark-colored trim around the collar and matching facing color on the cuffs, and gray trousers with wide dark-colored seam stripes. The Flat River Guards –





who enlisted as Co B, 6th NC Troops – wore “triple-breasted” gray frock coats trimmed at collar and cuffs, and “Hardee” hats with black ostrich feather plumes.

### Volunteers of 1861

During 1861, North Carolina recruited, clothed and mostly armed and accoutred 41 regiments and four battalions, plus a number of independent companies. Three of these regiments were cavalry, three were artillery, and the remainder infantry. Most had been enlisted as 12-month volunteers, and had to be reorganized for the war. The following year saw the enlistment of 23 additional regiments, one legion, and 11 battalions. By the war's end a total of 83 regiments, 16 battalions and 13 unattached companies had been raised for either Confederate or state service.

With little knowledge of the regulations prescribed by the Confederate government, many of the North Carolina companies newly forming during 1861 adopted uniforms of their own choice. The unit history of the Anson Guards – Co C, 14th NC Troops (4th NC Volunteers) – states that “Our mothers and sisters had made for us uniforms of white linen pants and red flannel shirts, and each man had a heavy pair of shoes for stout service.” As so often, the civilians' idea of how ‘stout’ actual campaign service could be was unrealistic, and within weeks this clothing was falling apart. Measures were taken for “a suit of gray ... to be made and forwarded.” Organized by Zebulon B. Vance, the future Governor of North Carolina, the Rough and Ready Guards – Co F of the same regiment – wore gray overshirts, and brimmed hats with metal plates attached to the front of the crown bearing the letters “R & RG.” The King's Mountain Tigers – Co G, 49th NC Troops – volunteered in six-button plain gray frock coats, with very large outside pockets on their right breasts. The Caldwell Rough and Ready Boys – Co A, 22nd NC Troops (12th NC Volunteers) – chose plain, possibly red, overshirts and light-colored kepis. The Poplar Spring Grays – Co K, 5th NC Troops – wore very substantial seven-button gray frock coats, with light-colored edging around collar and cuffs and across the shoulders. The Montgomery Grays adopted nine-button gray frock coats with bars of dark tape trim across the chests. In February 1861, the Wilmington Light Infantry – Co G, 18th NC Troops (8th NC Volunteers) – was clothed in uniforms trimmed with “a neat bronze button bearing the arms of the State,” supplied by O.S. Baldwin of the Civic and Military House in that city. The Goldsboro Rifles – Co A, 27th NC Troops – wore a dark-colored cap, coat and matching trousers. The coat had light-colored trim around the collar and pointed cuffs, plus a small six-pointed star on either side of the collar.



Meshack F. Hunt wears the uniform of the Rowan Rifle Guards, a volunteer militia company organized in 1857 that enlisted as Co K, 4th NC Troops on May 30, 1861. He wears an M1859 forage cap, which was essentially an 1851 dress cap with the stiffening removed. His dark-colored (possibly green) uniform has lighter trim at the collar base and matching bridle straps for full dress epaulettes. (NC Collection, University of NC at Chapel Hill)



In this albumen portrait Thomas J. Rhodes of the Guilford Grays – Co B, 27th NC Troops – wears the service uniform adopted by his unit by June 1861. His single-breasted, nine-button gray frock coat has narrow black cord trim at the collar and cuffs, and the trousers appear to be a lighter color. His “Hardee” hat with black ostrich feathers has the metal letters “GG” and French-style “looped horn” insignia at the front. His black leather waist belt has a militia-style panel plate with five-point star. (Greensboro Historical Museum Archives)

For full dress the Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen – Co G, 3rd NC Cavalry (41st NC Troops) – wore blue frock coats and trousers trimmed with green, but in May 1861 they received a locally made service dress consisting of green-trimmed gray jackets and pants. Upon arrival at Wilmington on June 26, 1861, this unit was described in the local press as “well mounted [&] uniformed\*... They have on their caps the initials ‘M.R.’ which we presume stands for Mounted Riflemen.”

Recruits for the Wise Legion, commanded by Col Wharton J. Green, which was originally organized for “partisan service” and composed of one cavalry and nine infantry companies, were advised to provide themselves with “a change of clothes of a durable material (not waiting for uniformity of dress), a blanket, and a haversack.”

### Ladies’ aid societies

With so much emphasis on the production of clothing by the state, the volunteer sewing societies of North Carolina were mostly involved

in making individual items such as socks, underclothing and blankets. However, the womenfolk in some counties were responsible for clothing entire military companies. In Raleigh, the state capital, the *North Carolina Standard* announced on April 24, 1861, that “The Ladies (God bless them!) assembled yesterday for the purpose of making uniforms for the soldiers.” The ladies of Jefferson, Ashe County, made clothing for the Jeff Davis Mountain Riflemen, commanded by Capt Aras B. Cox, which enlisted as Co I, 61st NC Troops. By September 1861 the ladies of Fayetteville and Greensboro had organized societies for the purpose of supplying their menfolk in Virginia “with such articles of medicine, food and clothing as they made need in the service.” The ladies of Barton’s Creek district had made “full suits of winter uniforms” for the Oak City Guards – Co E, 14th NC Troops – by the end of October 1861. The Relief Committee of Edgecombe acquired by donation and purchase “1,000 pairs of shoes, 1,000 pairs of socks, 1,000 blankets, and 1,500 yards of good cloth for pants” for the volunteers from that county during October/November 1861.

When the 1st Regiment NC Infantry (six months’ volunteers) attempted to acquire new uniforms in Richmond, VA, towards the end of July 1861, they found the local tailors “overrun with work,” but received “three thousand pieces” of clothing free from the “Sewing Societies of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopal denominations” of that city.

### State clothing

The first attempt by North Carolina state authorities to regulate the clothing of their military forces was partial and makeshift. In a general order dated April 20, 1861, Adjutant General John F. Hoke directed that volunteers were to wear “blue or gray blouses.” A much more substantial

effort was made on May 23, when Governor John W. Ellis appointed a Military Board – consisting of Capt A.J. Bradford, Warren Winslow, and H.W. Guion – to determine a uniform for the new regiments of State Troops and volunteers then being rapidly formed. Their findings were formalized in General Orders No. 1 on May 27, which created a uniform hereafter referred to as the “state 1861 pattern.” In its several varieties, this uniform was worn by most of the soldiers of North Carolina throughout the remainder of the conflict.

Details were prescribed by published regulations, printed shortly afterwards at the “N.C. Institute for the Deaf & Dumb & the Blind.” Essentially, these regulations called for dark blue frock coats and trousers for general officers and staff; gray uniforms for regimental officers; and gray caps and sack coats and pantaloons of “North Carolina Manufacture” for all enlisted men, with branch of service colors of buff, red, yellow and black respectively for general officers and staff, artillery, cavalry, and infantry. In anticipation of this development, a notice from Assistant Quartermaster John W. Cameron appeared in the newspapers dated May 18, 1861, advising that “Tailors and others wishing to contract for making Uniform Clothing for the North Carolina Troops are requested to make immediate application at the Quarter Master’s General’s Office in Raleigh. The material will be delivered to the contractors at any railroad depot in the state.”

A distinctive enlisted men’s six-button, cadet-gray sack coat, with falling collar and broad band of shoulder trim, was produced via this source, and was provided by the state to a considerable number of companies that decided to purchase it with their commutation money rather than fending for themselves. These included the Saltillo Boys and Goldsboro Volunteers, 4th State Troops; Cabarrus Phalanx, 8th State Troops; Brunswick Double Quicks, 30th State Troops; and the Chicora Guards, 47th State Troops. A total of 27,380 sack coats were issued between June 1861 and February 1862. Sources indicate that these garments had sometimes to be made up in shades and colors other than the intended cadet-gray, at least until the end of 1861. In June, Quartermaster General Lawrence O’ Bryan Branch advised Governor Ellis that he was prepared to “purchase suitable and comfortable clothing without regard to colour.” It was not until mid-January 1862 that Assistant Quartermaster John Deveraux issued instructions to discontinue the purchase of uniforms of colors other than gray.

As North Carolinians began to arrive in Virginia, the Petersburg *Express* commented that their uniforms were “plain, but comfortable and most substantial, they are made for wear and use – not for show.” When the 1st NC Cavalry (9th State Troops), commanded by Col Robert Ransom Jr, arrived in Richmond, VA, during mid-October 1861, the entire unit, numbering about 800 men,

John V. Jordan, of Craven County, NC, wears the dark blue militia uniform of the Newbern Light Infantry, which enlisted for Confederate service as Co D, 15th NC Troops (5th NC Volunteers). His M1839 forage cap has embroidered M1858 infantry officer’s insignia at front, and he is armed with a version of the M1850 foot officer’s sword. Jordan was later appointed colonel of the 31st NC Troops, and surrendered with most of his regiment at Roanoke Island on February 8, 1862. (USAMHI)





Private Hazel M. Harlin wears the fatigue uniform of the Enfield Blues, who enlisted in Co I, 1st NC Volunteers, in 1861. In this corrected 6th plate ambrotype he has unusual trim on his cap, and a large secession cockade pinned to his shirt, which has pale trim at collar and cuffs. In the original the shirt has been hand-tinted blue and the cockade red, white and blue, but the collar and cuffs appear to be a darker shade. (Courtesy Gary J. Delery)



was described as wearing a "regimental uniform ... of dark grey cloth", which was probably of the state pattern trimmed yellow. A year later this same regiment was described as scantily clothed and ill equipped.

During early 1862 the state-pattern sack coat was modified by the removal of the skirts, which turned it into a so-called "second pattern," six-button jacket, retaining its falling collar and shoulder trim. Both the coat and jacket appear to have been issued for a short period; but on February 10, 1862, Maj Deveraux wrote to a firm with which the state had contracts, stating that "I will be obliged ... if you will cut no more coats but cut all jackets, a sample will be sent you in a few days." The next stage in the modification of the state jacket occurred during the summer of 1862, with the elimination of the colored shoulder trim and the replacement of the falling collar by a more orthodox standing collar, making a "third pattern" plain six-button jacket. This type was issued until the end of the war. Thus, between September 30, 1861, and September 30, 1862, Garrett had manufactured for the Quartermaster's Department "5,979 overcoats, 49,093 jackets, 5,954 coats, 68,364 pants, 61,275 shirts."

As for full dress headgear, general officers and staff were originally prescribed black felt hats, while other commissioned officers and enlisted ranks were to acquire gray felt hats, with branch-of-service insignia. Forage caps were to be worn by all ranks "when off duty or on fatigue duty." Those for officers were to be of the "French," or chasseur pattern, while enlisted men's caps were "grey." Only limited numbers of dress hats appear to have been produced. On June 27, 1861, the Hat & Cap Emporium owned by Myers & Moore, of 34 Market Street, Wilmington, advertised that they could furnish "a few cases of the State Regulation Hat - Grey color" for "officers and privates." Although AQM Deveraux advertised for proposals to produce "North Carolina Troops with Hats" on October 9, 1861, slightly fewer than 9,000 were issued, compared to 60,000 caps, by the year's ending on September 30, 1862.

Brass company and unit letters and numerals, as well as branch insignia, were often worn on headgear by North Carolinian troops, usually on the tops of caps. In fact, during the year ending September 1862, 6,000 company letters and 4,000 numerals were issued. Records indicate that "Letters and Figures" were supplied to at least the 1st through 8th State Troops, the 1st Cavalry (9th State Troops), and the 3rd through 6th plus 8th and 10th Volunteer regiments.

Based on photographic evidence, it is possible that an undress blouse or overshirt with patch chest pockets, and trimmed with branch-of-service color, may have been worn by some North Carolinian troops. Members of both the Leasburg Grays - Co D, 13th NC Troops (3rd NC Volunteers), and the Jackson Avengers - Co F, 29th NC Troops - wore this garment, with what appears to have been black or dark blue trim around the collar and/or cuffs and at the tops of pockets. Several members of cavalry and artillery companies wore similar apparel, sporting trim according to their branch of service.



TENNESSEE VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1860-61

1: Memphis Zouave Cadets

2: Rock City Guard

3: Sergeant, TN Artillery Corps



**TENNESSEE INFANTRY  
VOLUNTEERS, 1861**

- 1: Co K, 2nd TN Infantry  
2: Officer, Newbern Blues -  
Co A, 12th TN Inf  
3: Co D, 12th TN Infantry  
4: Washington Rifles -  
Co B, 3rd TN Inf Bri





TENNESSEE INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS, 1862

1 & 2: Officer & enlisted man, Brown Tigers - Co E, 3rd TN Inf  
3: Secession Guards - Co C, 13th TN Inf



TENNESSEE INFANTRY  
& ARTILLERY, 1861-62

1 & 2: Officer & enlisted man, Lebanon Grays - Co H, 7th TN Inf    3: Co L, 1st TN Heavy Artillery

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1861

1: Captain, Buncombe Rifles – Co E, 1st NC Volunteers

2: Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry – Co H, 1st NC Volunteers

3: Thomasville Rifles – Co B, 14th NC Troops (4th NC Volunteers)







**NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY,  
1861-62**

- 1:** Corporal, Poplar Springs  
Grays - Co K, 24th NC  
Troops (14th NC Volunteers)
- 2:** Moore's Creek  
Rifle Guards - Co E,  
18th NC Troops  
(8th NC Volunteers)

**3:** Columbus Guards No.1 - Co H, 18th NC Troops (8th NC Volunteers)



**NORTH CAROLINA CAVALRY  
& ARTILLERY, 1861-62**

**1: Trooper, McIntire's Partisan Rangers –  
Co C, 4th NC Cavalry (59th State Troops)**

**2: Confederate Volunteers – Co C,  
5th NC Cavalry (65th NC Troops)**

**3: Sergeant, Brunswick Artillery –  
Co K, 2nd NC Artillery (36th NC Troops)**







### Winter clothing

As early as September 1861 the current stocks of state uniforms were exhausted, and it became apparent that the Confederate government would be unable to provide clothing before the winter set in. The first public appeal for winter clothing appeared in the state press as early as mid-August, and was accompanied by letters from individuals. Writing from a military camp in Stafford County, VA, on July 30, 1861, a member of the 3rd NC Troops stated: "Our men are comparatively well equipped, but the material of which their clothing is made is poor and cannot last long. It is too thin for cold weather, and we shall look to the noble women of our respective counties for a fresh supply. We must agitate this matter, and see that the men are not left to suffer."

On October 19, Adjutant General James G. Martin issued General Order No. 20, instructing all military companies accepted by the governor to remain at home for the time being, due to the "limited quantity of Clothing and Camp Equipage." Meanwhile, on September 21 the legislature reorganized the military departments, which resulted in the hasty establishment of a clothing manufactory at Raleigh under

**The Confederate Grays, or Duplin Grays, were a volunteer company from Duplin County; here they parade in camp at Smithville in May or June 1861. Note the shoulder straps on the officers' frock coats, as specified by North Carolina's 1861 uniform regulations, and the three widely spaced buttons on the forearms. Enlisted men wear seven-button shell jackets with black trim on the pointed cuffs. This unit became Co C, 20th NC Troops (10th NC Volunteers). (NC Office of Archives and History)**





ABOVE **Private William C. Steele** of Wilkes Regulars, which became Co D, 33rd NC Troops. He wears the six-button gray sack coat with sewn-down black infantry trim on each shoulder, as specified in uniform regulations issued by the state adjutant general in May 1861. His cap appears to be dark blue; accoutrements are black leather, and his hand rests on a tin drum canteen. (NC Office of Archives and History)



ABOVE RIGHT **Sergeant Peter Jones** of Co I, 45th NC Troops was photographed at Raleigh on August 9, 1864, wearing a dark-colored slouch hat and "second pattern" state-issue jacket with black point-down chevrons on the upper sleeves. He holds a "bull's-eye" pattern canteen. (George Esker Collection)

Capt I.W. Garrett. Cloth mills throughout the state were urged to furnish every possible yard of cloth, while further contracts were let for caps, shoes, and accoutrements. Agents were also sent into several other Southern states to purchase everything that could be used for clothing.

Supply problems inevitably affected the type and color of both hats and caps available. Some blue caps were supplied via Marshall Parks, North Carolina's purchasing agent in Norfolk, VA, under the state's first cap contract. On June 1, 1861, QMG Branch wrote to Parks: "If gray can be had, please require the maker to furnish only that color. I will not object to different shades of gray, provided they are packed in different cases so that my assts. can put an entire Regiment in the same shade." Whatever the color, Parks acquired the caps from W.H.C. Lovitt of Virginia. Some brown caps may have been issued in early 1862, since Devereaux wrote to a supplier on January 17 instructing him to "cut no more caps out of the brown kerseys sent you. Genl. Martin objects to a variegated color." While infantry were supplied with gray caps with black bands, and plain gray caps, red and yellow bands were put on the caps supplied (probably) to the 1st Artillery and 2nd Cavalry. The evidence is Devereaux's instructions to another contractor in December 1861, to "bind 1,000 caps with red for artillery," and in February 1862, to send "1,000 caps bound with yellow for cavalry."

When the Confederate government abandoned the commutation system in October 1862, and took over the responsibility for clothing the state troops in its service, North Carolina insisted – in a display of "state's

rights" defiance – on continuing to furnish her own, taking payment for supplies turned over by the state to the Confederate quartermaster to issue to North Carolina troops. With the approach of another winter of war the situation was becoming critical. Short-term measures saw the state troops through the worst, but as a long-term solution North Carolina had to turn to blockade-running. Agent John White was mainly responsible for purchases in England, principally through middlemen Alexander Collie & Co. Initially White was instructed to buy "400,000 yards woollen cloth for soldiers uniforms, 25,000 yards gray cloth for officers" uniforms, 150,000 yards blue flannel for shirts, 60,000 pairs shoes."

From June 1863, when the first shipment arrived, to January 1865, when Fort Fisher fell and the last Confederate port of Wilmington was closed, North Carolina is believed to have imported an approximate total of gray wool cloth sufficient for 250,000 suits of uniforms and



The Cathey brothers, of Jackson County, served in the Jackson Rangers or Jackson Volunteers, which became Co A, 6th NC Troops. All three brothers, and possibly the whole company, wore light-colored slouch hats with their state uniforms. Benjamin Hamilton Cathey (center) stands with his musket at "support arms." William Hillman Cathey (left) holds a small pocket revolver; Francis Marion Cathey, like Benjamin, has a hunting knife thrust under his belt. (NC Office of Archives and History)



12,000 overcoats; 50,000 blankets; and leather and shoes for 250,000 pairs. The cloth imported is believed to have been a dark bluish-gray shade which was quite distinct from the drab grays of the Confederate-made jeans cloth of the period, and is sometimes referred to as "blue" or "English blue."

In a much-quoted recollection, Governor Zebulon B. Vance later estimated that the state had on hand "92,000 suits of uniforms" at the war's end. The North Carolinian troops obviously valued the uniforms issued in the latter stages of the war. During the Bristoe campaign in

**OPPOSITE** These two images suggest the possibility of a hitherto unidentified early-war undress or fatigue overshirt or jacket. John Lawson Wrenn (above) may in fact be the same man as the "John A. Wren" who served as ■ private in the Buncombe Rangers – Co G, 1st NC Cavalry (9th NC Troops); note the cavalry sabers on his cap top. His unusual garment, worn over ■ checkered civilian shirt, appears to be trimmed in branch-of-service yellow, as are his trousers.

William Rhem (below) enlisted in Guion's Battery, Co B, 1st NC Artillery (10th NC Troops) on July 23, 1861. He also wears a blouse or overshirt trimmed on collar, cuffs, and front edge, with what may be artillery red. The small letters and/or numerals on his cap top are indistinct. (NC Office of Archives and History)



**LEFT** Andrew Jackson Daniel of the Trio Guards – Co F, 61st NC Troops – wears a seven-button version of the plain "third pattern" jacket issued by the state during 1862. His waist belt is secured with a roller buckle, and he has a slung cartridge box. This tired but determined-looking soldier holds a .577cal British M1853 Enfield rifle-musket. (NC Office of Archives and History)



Virginia in October 1863, an officer in the 27th NC Troops recorded that "We had just drawn new clothing – grey jackets and blue pants – and our men, anxious to keep their clothing bright and new, had most of them put on their old clothes during the march and had them on at this fight. As we were falling back up the hill, Private Laughinghouse, of Company E, from Pitt county, finding his knapsack too heavy, determined to throw it away, but as he did not wish to lose his new clothes – having his old ones on – he stopped, changed clothes under ... heavy fire, and then picking up his blanket and gun, made his way up the hill unhurt."

### **Military suppliers**

North Carolinian volunteers organizing for war in early 1861 found much of the cloth and clothing advertised in the Raleigh and Wilmington newspapers was actually for sale via dealers in Petersburg, Virginia. M.M.Davis & Co was supplying "Virginia cassimere, Grey homespun, Culpepper cassimere [and] grey satinette." E.L.Harding had "Fatigue Shirts for military companies ... received daily By Express." These included gray and red flannel, and checked gingham. At Wilmington, McIntire & Brown promoted "Virginia Uniform Goods! 1,000 yards just received and for sale cheap."

An anonymous letter to the editor of the Raleigh *North Carolina Standard*, published on May 1, 1861, urged the units organizing for war to buy uniforms of North Carolina gray cassimere. "Its advantages," the writer argued, were that it "is cheap, that it will last well, and the experiments made by the French Emperor prove that grey is the most difficult color to take sight upon, hence is less often hit. Again, it is the product of our own soil. I have lately seen a company uniformed in blue broadcloth and Northern blue cassimere. Now, that is just the uniform of the regular US troops, further it is of northern make and very expensive. If a man expects to go into service there is no sense in his wearing his ball-room clothes, no more than there is in his going into a pig-pen with them."

By September 1861, North Carolina had become the largest manufacturer of wool in the Confederacy. One of the most reputable sources for cloth in the state and, indeed, throughout the South during the years before the war was the Rock Island Manufacturing Company of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County. Run by John A.Young and M.L.Wriston,





**The young Calvin H. Waters of the Guilford Dixie Boys – Co M, 21st NC Troops (11th NC Volunteers) – wears a plain gray “third pattern” jacket with nine-button front; he too holds an Enfield rifle-musket, as used in great numbers by the Confederate armies. (Greensboro Historical Museum Archives)**

this produced “a very superior article of goods for uniforms,” and their “cassimeres” won several awards at state fairs during 1860. This firm produced nearly \$13,000-worth of uniforms for state forces during July 1861. Other antebellum firms producing “yarn and cotton osnaburgs” included the Eagle Mills, owned by Messrs Colvert & Co; the mills owned by F. & H. Fries, who produced the “Celebrated Salem Cassimeres and Kerseys”; the Rocky Mountain Mills in Edgecombe County, and the mills owned by W. Turner at Turnersburg in Iredell County. Cotton factories were also operating in Yadkin, Surry, Catawba, Cumberland and elsewhere.

Local dealers such as H.L. Evans in Raleigh offered “North Carolina Goods,” including “Rock Island Cassimeres” and “Cadet [cloth of] a superior quality.” O.S. Baldwin, on Market Street in Wilmington, advertised that he was “Contracting for Making and Trimming Uniforms” for those companies with their own cloth. By mid-July he was announcing that he had “Two military cutters [&] One hundred workmen employed on uniforms.” His foreman was John Dyer who, it was claimed, had “a European reputation as *Cutter*.” With the onset of winter in 1861, Baldwin stocked “Military Over Coats, West Point Pattern,” and “The Sentinel’s Overcoat,” which was waterproof.

Other tailors included John Hilzinger of the New Merchant Tailoring Establishment on Front Street, Wilmington, who announced in the local press during February 1861 that he was prepared to “make up Clothing to order, civic, and military.” In the same city, John Sherman advertised that he could cut uniforms in “the best Military Styles.” At Charlotte, merchant tailors J.S. Phillips & Co, and Fullings, Springs & Co at The Great Clothing Emporium, contracted to make uniforms for the state in July 1861. The latter firm had advertised previously for “One hundred hands, to make clothing for soldiers,” and advised that “Ladies in the country can be supplied with work by sending for it.” By January 1862 merchant tailor M. Grausman of Raleigh was selling Confederate gray and blue cloth, “Sky Blue Cloth – very fine,” plus “Trimmings for Cavalry and Artillery Uniforms.”

In the matter of headgear, W.H. & R.S. Tucker on Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, advised that they had “1,500 Gray and 200 Blue Fatigue Caps” for sale on May 16, 1861. On June 15 the Hat & Cap Emporium owned by Myers & Moore at Wilmington advertised for 20 cap makers, and 12 days later advised that they could supply military companies with fatigue caps “at an hour’s notice,” by which time they were also producing havelocks of “white flannel, neatly trimmed.” In the same city, at Salisbury, Miss Sallie Pool was reported to be “manufacturing military and citizen caps of a very handsome style.” Units supplied with headgear via this source included “the Home Guard, the Rowan Artillery, and Mr Fisher’s Regiment” – the 38th NC Troops, commanded by Col Charles F. Fisher.



According to a report in the *Wilmington Journal* of June 6, 1861, Leob & Swarzman had made buttons which were "brass, round topped, polished, and about three-fourths of an inch in diameter." They looked "serviceable and would no doubt show very well on military uniform. These are the largest size and cost eight dollars a gross, sixty-six and two-third cents a dozen. They make a smaller size for vests and other garments. These buttons are perfectly plain, as Messrs L. & S. inform us that they have not been able to get the dies made as yet so as to impress them with the State arms." Later in November, O.S. Baldwin was selling military buttons by the gross or by the set, stating "Arrangements completed! Sets of dies for the new state arms button."

At the Challenge Brogan Manufactory in Thomasville, Miller & Foster produced footwear suitable for "Camp Shoes" during May 1861. On July 10 that year the Kinston Shoe Factory advertised for "25 or 30 good shoe makers." On June 14, 1861, Whitaker's New Book Store in Wilmington advertised "Drums - Drums. We have just received from a Southern manufactory an assortment of large and small Drums, suitable for Military Companies." By that November they were supplying both drums and fifes.

### Arms and equipage

At the outbreak of war the three state-maintained arsenals at Fayetteville, Raleigh, and New Bern contained only 5,000 muskets, 250 percussion rifles, and 2,800 sets of infantry accoutrements. Early in 1861 a state agent attempted to purchase ordnance stores in the North, but only managed to acquire 280 short Enfield rifles and 300 cavalry sabers from Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, and 500 Navy revolvers from the Colt Arms Manufacturing Company. On April 22, 1861, a state force including the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry and LaFayette Light Infantry seized the US Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, thus



Jacob Calvin Williams was elected second lieutenant of the Auburn Guards - Co C, 31st NC Troops - on October 4, 1862; his portrait has been crudely retouched to highlight the metal distinctions. The gray frock with shoulder straps probably dates from soon after his promotion. His "Hardee" hat is adorned with a metal star insignia and black ostrich feather. (NC Office of Archives and History)



Photographed in Charlotte, NC, this unidentified artilleryman wears an eight-button gray frock coat with red trim all round the collar and on the tops of the cuffs. His matching trousers also have red seam stripes. He is armed with a flintlock musket, artillery short-sword and revolver, and has two locally made belts with roller buckles. (David Wynn Vaughan Collection)



obtaining 37,000 muskets and rifles. Despite giving about 12,000 muskets to Virginia, North Carolina still had enough weapons to arm all her 12-months' volunteers through the 30th State Troops. However, a weapons shortage ensued beyond that point, as the Confederacy refused to furnish arms to regiments enlisting for only 12 months. From that time until the spring of 1862 North Carolina was forced to acquire

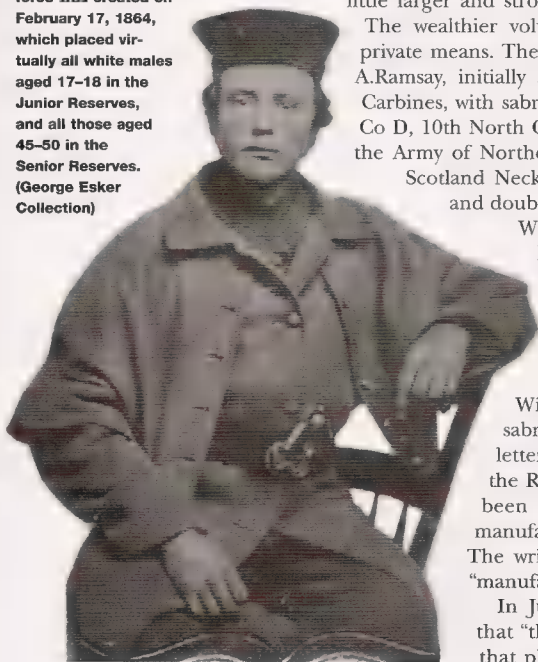
weapons by alternative means.

On August 10, 1861, Col James A.J. Bradford, Chief of Ordnance at the Arsenal in Raleigh, requested proposals from the "Rifle Makers in the State" for 5,000 .54cal percussion rifles. The state also collected muskets from defunct militia companies, and altered and repaired them in the state railroad shops. By September 30, 1862, North Carolina had issued 21,140 muskets, 6,831 rifles, 609 Hall's carbines, 2,241 pistols, and 2,057 swords and sabers.

During the fall of 1861, Governor Ellis sent an agent to England who succeeded in purchasing 2,000 Enfield rifles, which were run

**OPPOSITE** In this portrait 1st Lt Quentin Busbee of the Raleigh Rifles wears a gray frock coat of sturdy cloth, with shoulder straps. His dark blue forage cap bears the brass characters "4/K/NCV" (in mirror image in this uncorrected print), indicating that his unit became Co K, 4th NC Volunteers, later 14th NC Troops. (NC Office of Archives and History)

The youthful Pte John Bolejack of Co B, 4th Bn (Junior) NC Reserves (72nd NC Troops) wears a civilian hat, and a Confederate-made butternut-color infantry enlisted man's overcoat based on Federal Army regulations. An NC reserve force was created on February 17, 1864, which placed virtually all white males aged 17-18 in the Junior Reserves, and all those aged 45-50 in the Senior Reserves. (George Esker Collection)



through the blockade in the spring of 1862. A further 2,000 weapons of this type arrived in 1863. Meanwhile, the machinery for making the US M1841 rifle, captured at Harper's Ferry, was established at Fayetteville under the management of Capt John C.Booth, with Phillip Burkhart as Master Armorer. Production began in early 1862, and reached about 400 rifles a month at its peak. However, since this was an ordnance center for the Confederacy as a whole, North Carolina did not receive special preference in issue. This arsenal also altered and repaired US and foreign rifles and muskets, made single-shot pistols, and repaired swords, sabers, and bayonets.

Firms contracting to make guns in North Carolina included gunsmith M.A.Baker of Fayetteville, who produced double-barrel shotguns in 1861, and then began repairing arms and altering muskets and rifles. Located on Alamance Creek, 11 miles east of Greensboro, the Cedar Hill Foundry & Machine Shop owned by Clapp, Huffman & Co rented out their premises to others to make guns; by March 1862 they had themselves contracted to produce 2,500 weapons at \$20 apiece. A small-arms factory owned by Searcy & Moore at Hogans Creek, a small village about 20 miles northwest of Greensboro, began to produce "N.C. Rifles" in August 1862.

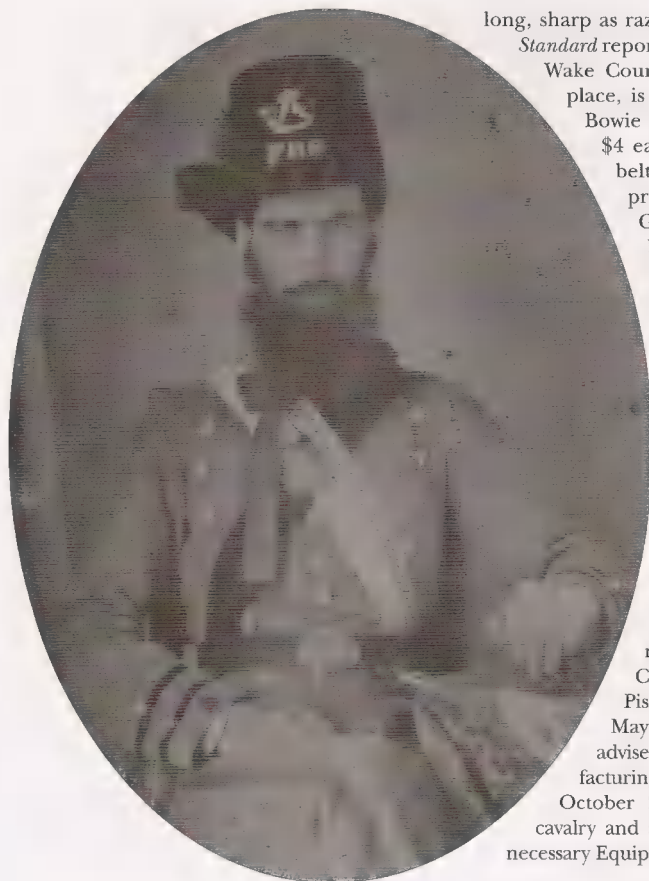
Some smaller firms and individual gunsmiths in the state continued to produce sporting rifles, which were utilized for military purposes due to a shortage of suitable weapons. In June 1861 the Greensboro *Times* stated that there were "fifty men in that county engaged in making the very best rifles. They are said to be equal to any, if made a little larger and stronger, and furnished with an iron ram-rod."

The wealthier volunteer companies acquired small arms by private means. The Rowan Artillery, commanded by Capt John A.Ramsay, initially armed themselves with "Sharp's Repeating Carbines, with sabre bayonet attached." This unit later became Co D, 10th North Carolina Artillery Regiment, and served with the Army of Northern Virginia throughout the Civil War. The Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen carried "sabres, pistols and double-barrel shot-guns."

With regard to commercial suppliers, in Raleigh, W.H. & R.S.Tucker received "a large lot of Colt's Navy and Pocket Pistols" on July 10, 1861. In Wilmington, O.S.Baldwin had "Smith & Wesson Pistols." By December 1861 the Confederate States Arms Factory, owned by Froelich & Estivan at Wilmington, was making "swords, cavalry sabres, and sabre bayonets." In August 1861 a letter written from Wilmington, and published in the Raleigh *Standard*, stated that a subscriber had been shown "two handsome horseman pistols manufactured by M.L.Froleih [sic] of this place." The writer was informed by "Mr F" that he could "manufacture rifles, pistols and guns of all kinds."

In June 1861 the Milton *Chronicle* proclaimed that "the best Bowie knives it has seen are made in that place by Mr C.W.Wynne. They are 18 inches





Private Henry Speck Harris of the Flat River Guard, which became Co B, 6th NC Troops, wears a "Hardee" hat with the letters "FRG" attached, above which is an 1834 "open horn" infantry insignia. His gray frock coat has three rows of buttons, and two on each cuff set on bands of dark trim. His lighter-colored trousers have inch-wide seam stripes. He is well equipped, with waist belt and shoulder sling, a white cotton haversack, and a civilian-made woven valise or carpet bag showing patterning on the sling and flap. (NC Collection, University of NC at Chapel Hill)

long, sharp as razors, and cost \$4." The Raleigh *Standard* reported on July 31 that "One of our Wake County citizens, residing near this place, is making strong and handsome Bowie Knives, which he can afford at \$4 each. They have the sheath and belt, and a hilt like a sword, thus protecting the hand." The Anson Guards acquired "bowie knives, brightly polished," in May 1861, but "soon found that these... were a useless, antiquated arm of the service and one by one they were discarded."

As for accoutrements, C.W.D. Hutchings of Raleigh contracted with the Ordnance Department to make sets of infantry equipment, saddles, saber-bayonet scabbards and frogs, slings, artillery sword belts, holsters, whips, halters, artillery bridles, and saddles. James Wilson at North Market Street, Wilmington, furnished "Gun and body Belts, Cartridge Boxes, Sword Scabbards, Pistol Holders ... [&] canteens" in May 1861. A few weeks later he advised that he was "constantly manufacturing ... Military Saddles," and on October 22 he was offering to fit out cavalry and artillery companies with "all the necessary Equipments."

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Plus various contemporary newspapers.



This unidentified "Tar Heel" wears the state regulation gray cap, trousers, and sack coat with black trim on the shoulders. He is armed with the M1842 US musket and a holstered revolver (possibly the Colt M1849), and also has what appears to be a .22cal Smith & Wesson "Model No.1" rim-fire revolver pushed under a waist belt with a rectangular brass plate, which supports a cap pouch. He also carries a tin drum canteen and black rubberized cloth haversack. (Herb Peck Jr Collection)

## PLATE COMMENTARIES

### A: TENNESSEE VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1860-61

Formed during May 1860 and originally called the Harris Cadets in honor of Governor Isham Harris, the **Memphis Zouave Cadets (A1)** initially wore an undress uniform consisting of a plain dark blue forage cap; a nine-button shell jacket or "roundabout" of the same color, trimmed red on collar and cuffs; and loose blue zouave trousers with red seam stripes. Their weapon was the M1855 Cadet rifle-musket. Due to the shortage of Confederate-made equipment in Tennessee, accoutrements include a waist belt fastened with a brass militia "eagle" plate, worn upside down as a protest against wearing this US emblem.

The **Rock City Guard (A2)**, of Nashville, adopted a chasseur-style uniform comprising a nine-button, single-breasted dark blue coat with brass shoulder scales, and loose red flannel "trouserloons." The chasseur-style forage cap is conjectural, as is the two-piece militia "eagle" belt plate. Expanded into a battalion of three companies, this unit enlisted as Cos A, B, and C, 1st Tennessee Infantry, commanded by Col George Maney, and fought in Virginia and Tennessee. This regiment lost 14 killed and 75 wounded at Chickamauga in September 1863, where the then-BrigGen Maney led a brigade in Benjamin Cheatham's division of Leonidas Polk's Right Wing of the Army of Tennessee.

Based on photographic evidence, the sergeant of the **Tennessee Artillery Corps (A3)** wears the Provisional Army of Tennessee uniform adopted in May 1861. His dark blue forage cap with light-colored band is protected by a white cover and "havelock," and bears an M1851 crossed-cannons insignia embroidered in gold on a black velvet backing. In keeping with other early war Tennessee uniforms, the base of the collar of his dark blue, nine-button frock coat is trimmed with light-colored cord. Rank is indicated by three sky-blue chevrons points-down on each upper sleeve. Possibly part of a service uniform adopted by June 1861, his gray trousers have 1½-in-wide red seam stripes. An M1840 light artillery saber is attached to his waist belt. The state capitol building at Nashville, Tennessee, is seen in the background.

### B: TENNESSEE INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS, 1861

Based on a photograph of Pte John Rulle of "the Irish Regiment" – **Co K, 2nd Tennessee Infantry – (B1)** illustrates their initial dark gray uniform, consisting of a high-crowned M1859 forage cap trimmed with light-colored cord, and a nine-button frock coat with plain collar and cuffs; the trousers appear to be sky-blue. Like thousands of other early-war volunteers from Tennessee, this man is armed with a flintlock musket, and has a powder horn and ball bag. His regiment formed part of the garrison at Fort Pillow, following which it fought at Belmont and Shiloh. At the latter battle it served in Bushrod Johnson's brigade of Cheatham's division of Polk's I Corps; it suffered heavy casualties, crossing 300 yards of open ground at Duncan Field under cannon fire, to be met with infantry volleys at 30 yards' range. The regiment was subsequently merged into the 5th Confederate Infantry. The officer of the **Newbern Blues – Co A, 12th Tennessee**

**Infantry (B2)** – wears a version of the uniform common among officers of early-war Tennessee units, possibly based on as-yet undiscovered state regulations. Rank insignia, in the form of five-pointed collar stars, may in turn have been influenced by the proposed CS uniform regulations issued in June 1861. His dark blue M1839 cap is embellished with yellow trim and the embroidered letters "N.B." Typically of Tennessee officers in 1861, his dark blue-gray satinette nine-button frock coat has narrow gold cord around the base of the collar. He has a very coarsely woven red flannel sash about his waist, and carries an M1850 foot officer's sword in a black leather scabbard.

The private of **Co D, 12th Tennessee Infantry (B3)** wears a gray brimmed hat, and a dark blue seven-button frock coat with sky-blue facings on the collar and the pointed cuffs, the latter having three small central buttons; such coats were produced by the State Quartermaster Department in May 1861. He too is armed with a flintlock musket, plus the appropriate accoutrements. His locally made waist belt has been converted from a leather cartridge sling. The 12th Tennessee fought at Belmont, Shiloh, and Richmond; the regiment subsequently joined the Army of Tennessee and served from Murfreesboro to Bentonville, where they surrendered in 1865.

The **Washington Rifles – Co B, 3rd Tennessee Infantry Battalion (B4)** also wore a state-pattern frock coat of cadet-gray, with eight-button front and dark-colored, possibly rifle-green facings on collar and cuffs. His gray brimmed hat has the metal letters "WR" attached to the crown. He is armed with an M1842 musket, and holds a militia-style semi-rigid knapsack supported by leather shoulder straps, on top of which is slung a gray blanket roll.

### C: TENNESSEE INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS, 1862

Commanded by Col John C. Brown, the 3rd Tennessee Infantry formed part of the forces defending Fort Donelson on the Cumberland river, where they were captured on February 16, 1862. The officer of the **Brown Tigers – Co E, 3rd Tennessee Infantry (C1)** – wears an M1839 dark blue forage cap with rounded black leather visor and gold band. A gilt militia-style laurel wreath insignia encloses the numeral "3." Probably based on yet to be discovered state regulations, his nine-button, dark blue frock has gold trim around the base of the collar, and trousers of the same color with inch-wide gold seam stripes. His gold-edged dark blue shoulder straps have two transverse bars denoting the rank of captain. He carries a Thomas, Griswold & Co. cavalry officer's saber, and his black leather waist belt is fastened with an 1854-58 militia officer's two-piece plate, over a crimson silk sash.

The enlisted man of the **Brown Tigers (C2)** wears a dark gray M1858 cap with sky-blue trim and dark blue band. His light gray shirt is fastened with 12 small plain yellow-metal domed buttons, on a trim of sky-blue edged with dark blue; his collar and cuffs show the same colors. He is armed with an M1822 .69cal conversion musket, and his equipment consists of an M1839 white buff leather waist belt with plain brass rectangular plate, supporting a black leather cap pouch, and (hidden at this angle) a black leather M1839 cartridge box, with oval brass "US" plate removed, suspended from his white buff leather shoulder belt.





Coat buttons worn by many Tennessee volunteers bore the state coat of arms adopted in 1796, which consisted of ■ plow, wheat/sheaf and cotton plant at the top, symbolizing agriculture; ■ boat below represents navigation and industry, and the motto "Agriculture Commerce" arcs above all. The button shown was probably made by Southworth, Nance & Co of Memphis. (Mike Miner Collection)

Forming part of the garrison at Fort Pillow, the **Secession Guards – Co C, 13th Tennessee Infantry (C3)** – wore a service uniform consisting of black "Hardee" hats with various metal insignia attached (which *London Times* correspondent William Howard Russell described disdainfully as "tinsel mush" when he observed the regiment in June 1861). Based on a photograph of Pte Thomas Holeman (see page 5), this enlisted man wears a light gray fatigue shirt fastened by nine small domed metal buttons on broad sky-blue trim. The collar, cuffs, chest pockets, and skirts were also edged or trimmed with sky-blue. He carries an M1822 .69cal conversion musket, and his black leather belt has a brass frame buckle and a black leather cap pouch attached; a shoulder belt supports a black leather M1839 cartridge box. Obscured here, a tin drum canteen is suspended over his right shoulder from an off-white cotton sling. He holds ■ dark gray blanket roll, wrapped in a black rubberized poncho (unskillfully – when next it rains, the blanket ends will wick up the damp).

#### **D: TENNESSEE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY, 1861–62**

Based on photographic evidence, the officer of the **Lebanon Grays – Co H, 7th Tennessee Infantry (D1)** – wears a wide-brimmed, Hardee-style hat with three large black ostrich feathers, looped up on the left with ■ large secession cockade. Typically, his dark blue nine-button frock coat has narrow gold trim around the base of the collar, and rank is indicated by plain Federal-style shoulder straps. His gray trousers have inch-wide gold seam stripes. He has drawn an M1850 foot officer's sword, with slightly curved blade, from its black leather scabbard.

The 7th Tennessee served in Virginia throughout the war, fighting many battles in Archer's brigade of A.P.Hill's (later, Heth's) division, alongside the 1st and 14th Tennessee. At Gettysburg, under Heth as part of A.P.Hill's III Corps, the regiment's Col John Amenas Fite led only some 250 men into the first action on the morning of July 1, 1863, running into the Union Iron Brigade in Herbst's Wood south of the Chambersburg Pike. The 7th Tennessee finally surrendered just six officers and 41 men at Appomattox in 1865.

The enlisted man of the **Lebanon Grays (D2)** wears a plain dark blue cap, and has dark blue piping around the top of the collar and down the front edge of his cadet-gray nine-button frock coat; note also the dark blue fore-and-aft trim on his shoulders. His matching gray trousers have black seam stripes. He holds an M1841 "Mississippi" rifle. Converted from a cartridge sling, his locally made waist belt supports a cap pouch and cartridge box and is fastened with a small oval frame buckle.

The enlisted man of **Co L, 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery (D3)**, wears a blue-gray cap with red band and militia-style yellow metal artillery insignia at front; above this is fastened a six-point metal star of unknown significance (see photo of Franklin Ammons, page 16). His mid-gray, single-breasted, nine-button frock has red facings on the collar and pointed cuffs, and his tartan wool trousers are of civilian origin. He holds an M1851 Colt Navy revolver, and has an M1832 foot artillery sword suspended from his M1839 artillery belt, fastened with a two-piece round "eagle" plate. This unit was captured as part of Pemberton's garrison force at Vicksburg in July 1863.

#### **E: NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1861**

The captain of the **Buncombe Rifles – Co E, 1st NC Volunteers (E1)** – wears a tall-crowned black 1858-pattern Hardee-style hat, its narrower brim pinned up on the left with a six-point metal star; the front of the crown bears a metal wreath and letters "BR." Of dark gray mixed cassimere, his single-breasted frock coat is fastened with seven gilt "sun-burst" buttons; three buttons of the same size and type are sewn at evenly-spaced intervals between the cuff and elbow. Collar and cuffs are faced with bottle-green and edged with gold trim; a gold-edged band of green trim runs down the front buttoning edge and round the skirts of the coat. Rank is indicated by four gold chevrons point-down on each upper arm and gold bullion epaulettes. His matching trousers have 1½in gold seam stripes. He is armed with an M1860 light cavalry saber attached to a leather waist belt fastened with an oval brass plate bearing the letters "NC," over a crimson sash.

The enlisted man, **Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry – Co H, 1st NC Volunteers (E2)** – wears a black felt "Hardee" hat with brim pinned up on both sides; it has ■ small NC "state seal" button attached to the crown, and three black ostrich feathers fixed in the band. His single-breasted, dark blue satinette frock coat is fastened with eight state seal buttons, and his matching trousers have narrow white seam stripes. He carries an M1842 smoothbore musket, without a sling, and with bayonet fixed. His black patent leather shoulder sling supports a cartridge box; his waist belt, with cap pouch and bayonet scabbard, is fastened with a large brass roller buckle.



Second Lieutenant Charles Betts Cook, wearing the dark blue full dress uniform of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry (compare with Plate E2, of an enlisted man). One of the oldest volunteer militia companies in North Carolina, this unit became Co H, 1st Regiment NC Volunteers, and fought at Big Bethel on June 10, 1861. Cook holds an artillery officer's sword with counter guard, of the model manufactured c.1821-50. The fact that his coat buttons left-to-right shows that this photograph has been corrected; some period portraits are found with coats still reversed, but swords or accoutrements deliberately worn on the wrong side of the body to counter the effect of the contemporary process. (NC Office of Archives and History)

#### **F: NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY, 1861-62**

This corporal of the Poplar Springs Grays – Co K, 24th NC Troops/14th NC Volunteers (F1) – wears a black civilian slouch hat, and a single-breasted gray wool frock coat with seven gilt “state seal” buttons; three smaller buttons of the same pattern are sewn on the back seam of each cuff. His collar, cuffs, and shoulders are trimmed with half-inch wide white tape, and rank is indicated by unorthodox chevrons widely spaced at elbow level. His matching trousers have half-inch white seam stripes. He carries an M1842 smoothbore musket with brown leather sling, and his narrow waist belt has a brass roller buckle. This regiment saw service in Virginia, and fought on the Seven Days’ Battles to Appomattox.

The private of the Moore’s Creek Rifle Guards – Co E, 18th NC Troops/ 8th NC Volunteers (F2) – wears a sky-blue cap with dark blue band and narrow trim, possibly after CS regulations of early 1862. His single-breasted dark blue frock with nine state seal buttons has red facings on standing collar and pointed cuffs; his trousers are plain dark blue. He is attaching a saber bayonet to his M1841 “Mississippi” rifle, and his accoutrements consist of a tarred canvas waist belt with rectangular “spread eagle” militia plate worn upside down, and supporting a black leather cap pouch; his cartridge box is suspended from a shoulder sling. Footwear consists of dark leather brogans with rough side out. Led by Col John Decatur Barry, the 18th NC Troops would fight at Gettysburg in Lane’s brigade of Pender’s division of A.P.Hill’s III Corps.

The enlisted man of the Columbus Guards No.1, or “Columbus Vigilantes” – Co H, 18th NC Troops/8th NC Volunteers (F3) – also wears a sky-blue forage cap with dark blue band and narrow trim. Several members of this unit were photographed with a small game-bird feather tucked in the chinstrap, the significance of which is unknown. His single-breasted, cadet-gray frock coat has nine gilt state seal buttons, and dark blue trim around the collar, which is decorated each side with a small cuff-size gilt button. Shoulder straps edged with dark blue are fastened with small gilt buttons near the neck. His matching trousers have half-inch dark blue seam stripes. He is armed with an M1842 musket. His waist belt has an adapted 1826 pattern “eagle” shoulder belt plate; white buff leather shoulder belts, with “eagle” plate, support a black leather cartridge box with oval “US” plate removed, and a black leather bayonet scabbard in a white frog.

Seen in the background is a blockhouse built on the “American” or double-cased system, with horizontal outer logs and vertical inner ones.

The private of the Thomasville Rifles – Co B, 14th NC Troops/ 4th NC Volunteers (E3) – also wears a “Hardee” hat, with a green worsted tasseled cord, and the brim pinned up on the right with an M1858 “eagle” plate. A stamped brass 1858 riflemen’s “trumpet” hat insignia is attached to the front of the crown, and a black ostrich feather on the left. His single-breasted, mid-gray frock coat has nine gilt riflemen’s “R” buttons; emerald-green facings on the standing collar and pointed cuffs; and worsted epaulettes of the same color. His matching trousers have inch-wide green seam stripes. He is armed with an M1855 rifle-musket minus sling; as the lock on this weapon was fitted with a Maynard tape primer magazine he has no need for a cap pouch, and his waist belt – fastened with a rectangular militia “star” panel plate – supports a cartridge box only. At Gettysburg this regiment would be part of Ramseur’s brigade of Rodde’s division in Ewell’s II Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. The state capitol building at Raleigh, NC, is seen in the background, with the Confederate First National flag flying.



## **G: NORTH CAROLINA CAVALRY & ARTILLERY, 1861-62**

The trooper of the **McIntire's Partisan Rangers – Co C, 4th NC Cavalry/59th State Troops (G1)** – wears a pale yellow cap with dark blue band and narrow trim, also possibly based on CS regulations of 1862. His single-breasted, steel-gray frock coat has nine state seal buttons, and mid-yellow facings on the standing collar and cuffs. His trousers are plain light gray. Typically of many cavalry units, he carries an M1842 musket; his waist belt has a rectangular “eagle” militia plate, and supports a cap pouch and Bowie knife, the latter attached to the inside of the belt by a stud on the metal throat of its brown leather sheath.

The other trooper, of the **Confederate Volunteers – Co C, 5th NC Cavalry/ 65th NC Troops (G2)** – has a cadet-gray cap with unusual black trim, edged white, on both sides. He wears a vulcanized rubber poncho over a light gray shell jacket with nine gilt state seal buttons, and plain shoulder straps, collar and cuffs. His plain gray trousers are reinforced for mounted service. He wields an M1860 light cavalry saber, and his belt is fastened with a “snake” buckle of British manufacture. His non-regulation footwear is “Napoleon”-style boots with spurs. Horse furniture on both the mounted figures includes Confederate-made M1857 McClellan saddles with saddlebags, and gray blankets trimmed black. The sergeant of the **Brunswick Artillery – Co K, 2nd NC Artillery/36th NC Troops (G3)** – is serving as an infantryman. He wears a plain light gray cap, and a gray shell jacket with five small dark brown composition civilian buttons, scarlet facings on the standing collar and pointed



cuffs, and three narrow non-regulation red chevrons point-down on each upper sleeve. The trousers are plain cadet-gray. He is armed with a British M1853 Enfield rifle with socket bayonet. The locally made leather waist belt has a large, bevel-edged, two-pronged frame buckle, and supports a brown leather cap pouch and bayonet scabbard. A wide brown leather shoulder belt carries a black leather cartridge box minus plate. A wooden drum canteen is suspended over his right shoulder from a woven sling. This unit was active on the North Carolina coast, and defended Cape Fear and Fort Fisher.

## **H: NORTH CAROLINA STATE-ISSUE UNIFORMS, 1861-64**

The private of the **Nat Macon Guards – Co B, 30th NC Troops (H1)** – wears an example of the 1861 “first pattern” state uniform, which included a light gray cap with black band, dark leather visor, and chinstrap. The single-breasted cadet-gray sack coat has six buttons, and a broad strip of infantry branch-of-service black cloth sewn to each shoulder; matching trousers have inch-wide black seam stripes. He is armed with an M1842 musket with leather sling. A cartridge sling has been converted into a waist belt fastened with two small brass roller buckles. He also has a tin drum canteen and a white cotton haversack.

The trooper from **Co I, 1st NC Cavalry/9th NC State Troops (H2)** wears a “second pattern” 1861 coat – the type cut down into a short jacket – with seven gilt rayed-star or “sunburst” buttons and cavalry yellow branch-of-service trim, as produced after February 1862. His deep yellow cap has a dark blue band and polished black leather visor and chinstrap, and a miniature “crossed sabers” emblem on top. His gray trousers have inch-wide yellow seam stripes, and are reinforced for mounted service. He has buff-colored leather gauntlets, and is armed with an M1860 light cavalry saber supported by a brown leather shoulder brace. A waist belt fastened with an oval “US” plate supports a cap pouch. Horse furniture consists of a first model Jenifer saddle with valise and saddlebags. Assigned to the Army of Northern Virginia, this regiment had 407 effectives at Gettysburg, where it served in Wade Hampton’s brigade of J.E.B. Stuart’s cavalry division; two years later just eight men surrendered at Appomattox.

The enlisted man of the **Forsyth Grays – Co B, 1st Battalion NC Sharpshooters (H3)** – wears a drab hat with turned-up brim and black worsted tasseled cord. His plain gray six-button jacket, with a small pocket on the left breast and plain standing collar and cuffs, is an example of the “third pattern” issued by the state during the summer of 1862. He holds an M1853 Enfield rifle; his belt fastens with a large rectangular frame buckle, and supports both cap pouch and cartridge box. A blanket roll, a tin drum canteen and a white cotton haversack are slung over his shoulders.

**Saddle and harness maker John B. Morrow, of Nashville, TN, contracted with the Confederate government to make cartridge boxes, cap pouches, and bayonet scabbards, as well as saddles and horse furniture of all kinds, from 1861 until 1863, by which time he had relocated to Atlanta, GA. This cartridge box, possibly one of 1,000 sets of infantry equipment delivered to the Nashville Arsenal on December 23, 1861, bears the maker's mark on the inside flap. (Mike Miner Collection)**



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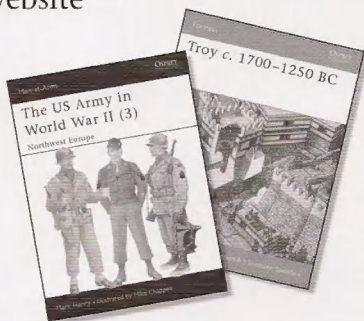
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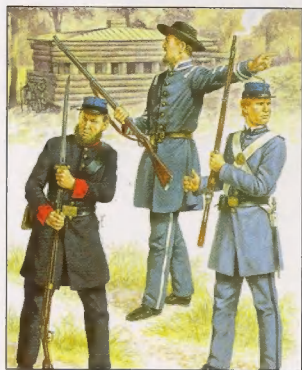
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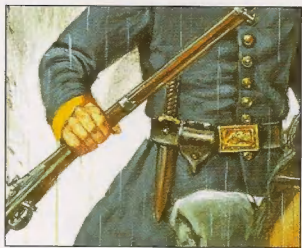
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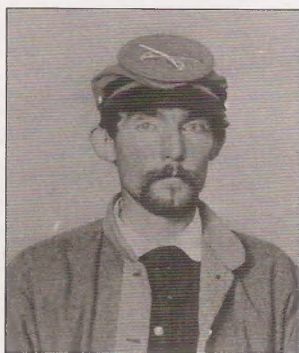
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